The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

A Gigantic Legislative Fraud—Diabolical Traces of Tammany—Did Van Nort Know It?—Usury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—When the Assembly bill to amend the act relative to certain local improvements in New-York came up for third reading in the Senate, Mr. Woodin suggested that it be laid aside until he had an opportunity to examine it. Subsequently he withdrew his objections, and it was passed upon its third reading. Messrs. Benedict and Tiemann both hoped that the bill would be referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Benedict said if it was passed in its present shape it would involve the City in an expenditure of millions of dollars. Mr. Tiemann claimed that section 1 of the Assembly bill repealed the provisions of the charter. The following is the section referred to:

The said Controller shall provide and pay by the issue of bonds of said City, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 580 of the laws of 1872, for all local improvements, for repaving any of the carriage-ways of said City, contracted for by said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, prior to the 30th day of April, 1872. Nothing contained in section 115 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 shall be held to apply to improved stone pavement.

D. P. Wood said it was an extraordinary bill and made many important changes in the charter. It had been perfected in the grinding committee of the Assembly, and had never been before the Committee of Cities of the Senate.

Mr. Woodin said he had examined the bill and found its provisions in accord with the charter and the views of the Controller. There was no way by which assessment bonds could be issued unless the bill is passed. Section 115 of the charter takes away the authority, and the only way to remedy the evil is to give authority to the Controller to levy and assess. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose were limited to ninety days, but failed to certify as to their action until after the ninety days had expired. This bill proposes to give efficacy to their acts. As regards the assertion of Mr. Benedict that section 2 would involve the City in millions of expenditure, he thought that an extravagant allusion, and in keeping with those usually made by the gentleman from the Fifth. The section alluded to is as follows:

No assessment shall hereafter be imposed, confirmed or entered for the expense of any wooden pavement heretofore laid in any of the carriage-ways in said City. Whenever the said Commissioner of Public Works shall be satisfied that the condition of any wooden pavement is such as to need extensive repairs, which, if made with wood, will cost, in any one year, one-fourth part of the first or original cost of such pavement, said pavement shall be, and is hereby required to be removed. All ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council of said City, heretofore passed or adopted, authorizing or directing the paving of any of the carriage-ways in said City with any description of wooden pavement, where such pavement has not been laid, are hereby declared to be valid ordinances to pave the said several carriage-ways to which such ordinances or resolutions respectively apply, with stone pavement where this has not been already done; and the said Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the paving with stone pavement of the said carriage-way from which wooden pavement is to be removed, as in this section required, and also the carriage-ways required by ordinance or resolution as aforesaid to be paved with wood; the said contracts to be entered into with such person or persons and in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as the said Commissioner in his discretion shall deem to be for the best interest of the City; the expense of paving the carriage-ways hereby authorized and directed shall be assessed upon the property intended to be benefited, as provided in the foregoing section.

The section, Mr. Woodin said, did not contemplate paving whole streets, as supposed by Mr. Benedict, but to make repairs where they were needed, and then to be made under the Commissioner of Public Works, and to be made of stone. The third section is as follows:

In all cases to which an assessment has, within six years preceding the passage of this act, been made and levied upon any lot of land, or property for paving with wood any of the said carriage-ways, and where at the date of the passage of this act the said assessment forms a lien upon the said lot or property, the same shall be canceled by the Controller of the City of New-York, upon the confirmation of the assessment by the foregoing section authorized; and in all cases in which said assessment for paving with wood, made and levied within the period aforesaid, has been paid prior to the passage of this act by the owners or possessors of said lot or property, the assessment by the foregoing section authorized shall be canceled by said Controller; no other proof of payment or non-payment of said assessment for paving with wood shall be required than that provided by the records of the Finance Department of the City of New-York.

Mr. Woodin said the above was in perfect harmony with the charter.

Mr. Tiemann said its provisions were entirely new to him. All the delegation from New-York ask is to have the bill referred to the Committee on Cities, that it may be analyzed, and they may see whether it is in the interest of New-York or not.

The motion to commit to the Committee on Cities was lost.

D. P. Wood moved to commit to the Committee of the Whole. He looked upon the proceedings in relation to this bill as the most remarkable exhibition of legislation that he ever saw, when the Senate refused to grant the request of the New-York delegation. Mr. Tiemann asked Mr. Woodin if he never heard of the bill before it appeared here?

Mr. Woodin—No, Sir; all I know about it is that we passed a bill, it went to the Assembly, and came back amended. I never saw it when I asked to have this laid aside, and never knew its provisions until I saw it at the clerk's desk this morning.

Mr. Murphy expressed surprise at the umbrage taken by Mr. Wood, because the wishes of the New-York delegation were not gratified. He voted against the reference because the full New-York delegation did not request the reference. Yet he was not opposed to its being laid aside so that it could be thoroughly examined. Mr. Wood's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Palmer moved to reconsider that vote, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Cities, and the bill to retain its place on third reading. Quite a discussion took place upon this, and Mr. Palmer's motion was then adopted.

The fourth section of this bill, which underwent criticism, is as follows:

SECTION 4. It shall not hereafter be lawful for the Commissioners appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of chapter 580 of the laws of 1872, or a majority of them, to make or indorse any certificate upon or in relation to any of the contracts or agreement embraced within the provisions of the first section of said act; but all certificates heretofore made by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, certifying that they were satisfied that there had not been any fraud in relation to the making or entering into the said contracts or agreements, or any of them, or that no fraud had been perpetrated in relation to said contracts or agreements, or any of them, or in the performance thereof, shall be final and conclusive in relation thereto; and the said contracts or agreement so certified to are hereby ratified and confirmed, and declared valid and binding upon the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

THE SUBJECT RESUMED AT NIGHT—A GROSS FRAUD UNVAILED.

The extraordinary bill relating to payments in New-York seems to be at once one of the most audacious and ingeniously contrived frauds which have been brought to light before the Legislature. As Senate bill No. 405, it was an innocent measure which passed without trouble, and was sent to the House. There it went to the Subcommittee of the Whole, and in that committee the additional sections, in which the fraud was so cleverly covered up, were inserted, but by whose instigation does not yet appear. To the majority of the committee the real object was entirely unknown. The bill was reported to the House last night, and then attention was called to the fact that material changes had been made in it, yet no one seemed then to know what these changes involved. The general supposition seemed to be that they were to supply certain defects in the charter on the subject of assessments for pavements, and Mr. Roche exultingly called the attention of the House to the fact that he had pointed out the defective points in the charter which this bill was supposed to cover, and had then been ridiculed as having found a mare's nest. Mr. Husted explained that the bill was a proper one, and was necessary to complete the charter. Mr. C. G. Cornell was suspicious that there was something wrong about it, and wanted time for further consideration, but under entire misapprehension, the House passed it. The really suspicious circumstance was, that when Mr. Cornell was speaking a notorious ring of lobbyists were noticed to suddenly gather around one or two members in the lobby, evidently in close consultation. When the House adjourned the attention of Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins was directed to the bill as one it might be well to look after. That gentleman, the first thing this morning, procured a copy of the bill, and at once detected the real nature of it. Directly the Senate met, the bill was moved before dozens of others previously passed by the House for concurrence, but the energetic efforts of Mr. D. P. Wood, who had been made acquainted with what it covered, prevented its passage, and procured its reference to the Committee on Cities. This afternoon, Mr. Hawkins attended there and Mr. Strahan, who had been notified by a prominent Senator, also attended. The former argued against the bill in substance as follows:

The second section of the bill, in terms, first deprives the City of any right to lay an assessment for any wooden pavement heretofore put down. Second—It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works, whenever he shall see fit, to remove all the wooden pavement in the City, and replace it with any sort of stone pavement he may select. Third—It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to hunt up all the old ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council authorizing wooden pavement, and where such pavement has not been laid, to lay it with stone instead of with wood. [This would include the old Tammany ordinances passed a few years ago for wooden pavement and not carried into effect.] Fourth—It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to make contracts for repairing these miles of streets without any publicity or competition whatever with whomever he pleases, and upon whatever terms or conditions he pleases, thus doing away with all the provisions of the charter as to the manner of letting of contracts. The third section vacates all assessments for wooden pavement now existing in the City. The fourth section makes a batch of old Tammany Ring contracts that are now in dispute or litigation valid and binding upon the City. The fifth section enables the Ring contractors who, under Sweeny, Fields, and Hilton, graded Seventh-avenue, from Central Park to Harlem River, to get their money in full, with interest, from the City Treasury, on the certificate, not of the Department of Parks, by whose order the work was done, but on the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works, who at the time had nothing to do with it. The sixth section authorizes every contractor, on the certificate of the head of the department under which his contract is made, to obtain from the City Treasury, by the summary process of mandamus against the Controller, whatever sum or sums the head of the department may certify is due the contractor, and this, wholly regardless of any counter-claims, or offsets, or defenses the City may have against the contractors. Section Seventh very properly authorizes the Controller to issue an unlimited amount of bonds, to raise the enormous sums of money he would be called upon to pay if this bill should become a law. In short, this bill first takes away from the Common Council power to direct what streets shall be paved and what not, and rests this whole power as to some ten miles of streets in the Commissioner of Public Works. Second—It removes all restraint, publicity or competition from the contracts. Third—It deprives the Controller of the power to audit the bill. Fourth—It bars the City entirely out of the courts, and puts it at the mercy of the contractors.

After the close of this argument, Mr. Strahan, one of the counsel for the contractors, made an admission that the Controller knew nothing about the bill, but that he had conferred with John E. Devlin and the Commissioners of Public Works, and he understood it was satisfactory to them.

During the evening session of the Assembly, Speaker Cornell, calling Mr. Beebe to the chair, took the floor, and offered a resolution to recall the bill from the Senate. This caused immediate inquiry on all sides about the bill, and why it should not be recalled, for, as previously stated, it had passed under misapprehension, and comparatively little notice. Mr. Cornell, in reply, denounced the bill as one of the most outrageous jobs which had been brought into the Legislature this Winter. The sensation which this created in the House was intense. An immediate searching of files took place to find the bill, and when it was found, and some explanation of the provisions had been made, Mr. Cornell moved that the vote by which the bill had passed be reconsidered, and that the motion lie on the table. Points of order were raised on this, and Mr. Deering, of New-York, *who has been a clerk in the office of John Devlin till he came to the Assembly*, opposed the motion for a recall, as did Timothy Campbell. Mr. Beebe ruled the motion was in order. The resolution was then adopted, and the motion to reconsider laid on the table, ready to be called up when the bill comes back from the Senate to-morrow.

The question is now asked, "Who is at the bottom of this bill?" Mr. Strahan is counsel for it. He stated before the committee that he had consulted with the Commissioner of Public Works in regard to it. The great power it proposes to give that official is regarded as strong presumptive evidence, taken in connection with Strahan's statements and certain things which have occurred here, that he was fully aware of the nature of the bill before it was introduced, if not a party to its preparation. That a bill relating to the laying of pavements was to be brought in, and about the preparation of which he was to be consulted, is a known or easily provable fact, just as it is now known that instead of the proposition to make him a member of the Board of Apportionment being made without his knowledge, it was done at his most urgent request. It was done, too, against the judgment, as was declared by them, of the very men who drafted the supplemental bill which contained the section, and only because the Commissioner repeatedly urged that unless he were on that board he would not have fair treatment. These statements rest on authority which does not admit of question. The reason assigned for his subsequent request to strike the section out, viz., that the Governor had declared he would not sign the bill unless it were done, I cannot vouch for. It is stated that such is the case, but whether true or not I am not prepared to say.

THE USURY BILL.

Scarcely had the Assembly got into good working order this morning, and the third reading of bills was running on expeditiously, when business was brought to a complete stop by the up coming of the Usury bill. Mr. Cornell, putting Mr. Husted in the chair, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend by inserting the substitute section which he offered the other day. He briefly explained the reasons for proposing this, and left it to the House to dispose of it. Mr. Lincoln moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Alberger moved the previous question. As every member had made up his mind how he should vote, and nothing could be gained by reopening the floodgates of talk on a question which had already been talked threadbare, it was hoped by many that the previous question would at once be ordered; but opinions are so strongly divided on this matter that every move in it can only be made after a contest. The yeas and nays were called on ordering the previous question, and the motion failed by one vote—55 to 56, Herring, of Westchester, voting in the negative, under a misapprehension. Immediately on the result being announced, Batcheller attacked the bill with a repetition of the same arguments which have been used over and over again by all its opponents. Beebe, of Sullivan, followed in a speech of some power, in support of an amendment which he offered to the bill, which should allow any one paying usurious interest to sue for its recovery within six months after date of payment. The debate took a stronger political turn than it had on any previous occasion, the utter ruin of the Republican Party being predicted if the bill should become a law. Mr. Lincoln went so far as to say that the responsibility which the gentleman who presided over the House had assumed in proposing his amendment would put a weight on his shoulders which would be too much for him to carry. Ambitious as that gentleman is, added Mr. Wood, and glad as the people of this State would be to second his honorable aspirations, the fact that his aid had been contributed to help this bill into the statute-book would chill their ardor in his behalf. This was an extraordinary statement, as the speaker's opposition to the bill is well known. After this talk had continued for some time, Mr. Clark finished up the debate with one of his characteristic speeches, which never fail to put the House in the most uproarious good humor. He told members who wanted to crack the party whip that it wouldn't crack worth a cent; that the Republican Party could very well take care of itself, and that it had been so often utterly ruined and smashed up that another ruining couldn't possibly do it any harm. In this strain he continued his remarks, while the House shook with laughter, and encouraged the speaker with cries of "go on, go on!" He wound up his oration by moving the previous question, which caused a louder shout than before; but the motion came at the right time, and the previous question was ordered almost unanimously.

It required considerable explanation on the part of the Speaker, and much inquiry among members, before it was thoroughly understood how the previous question would operate, and a roll-call which had been begun had to be gone over again, when the matter was straightened out, which it was in the following fashion: The question must first be taken on Mr. Beebe's amendment; then on Mr. Cornell's amendment as amended by it. This was on the general principle that a bill must be perfected before it can be destroyed. Then would follow the question of killing the bill, as involved in the motion of Mr. Lincoln. If the latter were defeated, the next question would be, shall the bill go to the committee with the instructions contained in the two amendments? If this were defeated, it would leave the bill as it stood. The previous question operated to cut off debate on every motion. In accordance with these rulings of the Chair, the vote was taken first on Beebe's amendment, and there being no particular objection to it, it was adopted by a vote of 93 to 11. Next came Mr. Cornell's amendment, and that was also adopted by a vote of 77 to 17. Last came the vital question—shall the bill be killed? The interest had now been wound up to the highest pitch, and the excitement was intense, for it was known that the vote would be a close one. The Speaker (Mr. Husted) insisted on all members taking their seats, and perfect order being maintained, but it was not easy to control a body of men agitated so strongly as the House was then. The Clerk commenced to call the roll, naming each member slowly and distinctly, negative votes, it should be remembered, meant saving the bill; affirmatives, to strike out the enacting clause. The time occupied by members in explaining their votes caused the last name on the roll to be reached just one hour after the first was called, while the House was kept on the rack to the very last moment. When Mr. Husted's name was called he called Mr. Lincoln to the chair, and in explanation of his affirmative vote declared himself opposed to the Cornell amendment and to the bill, believing that the questions involved in it were so important, and related to customs so long established that a proposal to modify or change them ought to be submitted to the people. Speaker Cornell said that it had been rumored that he had offered his amendment with the intention of killing the bill, and to prove that he had offered it in good faith he should vote in the negative. Pierson rather rubbed Mr. Husted (who had resumed the chair,) by expressing his regret that the gentleman from Westchester had not made his speech at an earlier stage in the progress of the bill, as it might then have suggested a way out of the difficulty which it was now impossible to adopt. Jacobs made a direct attack on the Republican leaders of the House, declaring that they had come to Albany with the expressed intention of modifying the Usury laws, but at the last moment they had grown frightened at the bugbear of its having a bad effect on the party, had held a caucus and determined to kill this bill against their own convictions of its justice. (When Mr. Jacobs was speaking it seemed that the bill was killed.) Mr. Clapp, of Putnam, declared he voted against the measure contrary to his convictions, because the majority of his constituents asked him to do so. Mr. Vedder said much the same. The name of Mr. Pell was called three times before he would vote, and he at last voted against the bill. Mr. Griffin, who had not responded at the first roll call, asked to be excused. So close was the voting that it was of the last importance to the friends and enemies of the bill to secure or keep off every single vote in the House, and Mr. Griffin had scarcely time to speak, when Jacobs and a dozen others shouted, "Move he be excused." "No! no!" responded a chorus of voices on the other side. The Chair put the question, a count was demanded, (an extraordinary thing on such a matter,) and Griffin was not excused. He voted against the bill. Three or four more votes completed the list, which then stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Batcheller, *Beebe*, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Coehue, Coggeshall, *C. G. Cornell*, *Couchman*, Crandall, Davidson, Denniston, Eiting, Fish, Flinn, Foote, Furbeck, Gere, Gilbert, Goss, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, *Hell*, Hollister, Husted, *Johnson*, *Kennedy*, Knettles, Lewis, *Lincoln*, Lynde, *Mackin*, Manley, Moore, Pell, Parsons, Phillpot, *Ray*, Raynor, Rice, Rose, Schoonmaker, *Stewart*, Suydam, Sylvester, Tefft, Townsend, *Van Demark*, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Walker, Wells, Worth, Yeomans, Young—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Babcock, Baits, Biglin, *Blessing*, *Blumenthal*, Brewer, *Burns*, *Campbell*, Clarke, *Cleary*, *Cook*, Cops, *Crary*, Crawford, *Cummings*, *Deering*, Dexter, *Donohue*, Ford, Fort, Fowler, *Hayes*, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, Hillyer, Hiller, *Jacobs*, Landfield, Marcy, *McGuire*, *Mosher*, Nice, *Oakley*, O'Brien, Phillips, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, *Roche*, *Ryan*, Smith, Snyder, Mr. Speaker, Swain, Tobey, *Tompkins*, Van Cott, *Van Valkenburgh*, Watt, *Weed*, West, Whalen, Wight, White, *Woods*—60.

This was close voting indeed. Opdyke, Patterson, Norton, and Blakie, whose votes would have been given for the bill, were absent. The bill was sent to the Committee.

The Usury bill was laid on the table this evening by a vote of 49 to 53. There is some talk among its opponents of calling it up to-morrow and attempting to kill it, but its friends are not likely to be caught napping.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly on the Constitutional amendments have just held a meeting, and agreed to recommend the adoption by the Legislature of fifteen articles of the total number, and that the others, relating to the Legislature, be remitted to a joint committee, be printed, and then made a special order. This settles the question of an extra session in the negative.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

The bill to regulate the Bureau of Public Administrator in the City of New-York, was reported back in the Senate with sundry amendments. It now makes the salary of Administrator, $6,000, instead of $5,000; chief clerk, $3,000; second clerk, $2,000; messenger, $1,000. Also, that all the expenses of the office of said Administrator shall be paid by the Controller, provided the total sum (does not exceed $2,500. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall make provision for the payment of the above salaries and expenses, said salaries and expenses to apply from Jan. 1, 1873.

WALL-STREET FERRY RAILWAY.

This bill, which was referred to the committee Wednesday, was reported back to-day by Senator Madden. It changes the names of the incorporators, who are as follows: Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles W. Carpenter, Theodore P. Ruten, Augustus F. Brainerd, George F. Johnson, David V. Freeman, Timothy McCausland, Thomas J. Evans, Richard L. Hill, Isaac M. Walton, William H. Hudson, Wardwell Ames, Benjamin F. Judson, Michael N. Nolan, Felix Campbell, John M. Wiley, Thomas Campbell, Jr., George H. Bishop, James E. Knox, Wm. Thompson, Royal S. Cornell, George B. King, John Moran, Charles F. Hill, Frank A. Carpenter, Charles A. Sammis, Charles H. Freeman, John McDongal, James Rice, Aaron Stone, Walter Vaits, James K. White, Egbert Hedge, James E. Jones, Wm. Cleary, John F. Bingham, Peter Brokan, James Adams, John Mathews, Enos Runyon, John D. Diver, and Joseph Dixon. It also changes the second section so that the company shall pay into the City Treasury three per cent. of its gross earnings.

WASHINGTON.

The Coming Congressional Convention at St. Louis—Importance of the Sioux Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Quite a party of members of Congress and correspondents will leave here to-morrow for St. Louis. It seems that the Convention which meets on the 13th inst., and the excursion to Galveston, by the new route through the Indian Territory, are quite separate affairs, at least in the judgment and expectation of such members of Congress as go from the Atlantic coast and Middle States. Not one has been heard from here who does not take care to disavow any purpose of visiting St. Louis to take part in the consideration of subjects which may come before them for their official action in the halls of Congress. Not a few emphatically disapprove the gathering of members of Congress as such under such circumstances, on the ground that the only proper place and proper time for the consideration of subjects upon which they must act officially is that provided by the Constitution. There will, however, undoubtedly be a considerable gathering of members on the 13th, as the invitations have now been extended to every member of both Senate and House, as well as to the President and Cabinet. But the country will be disappointed if it looks for any important expression from members of Congress present at such a gathering, on any subject which may at some time reach them for official action.

THE SIOUX EXPEDITION.

The military expedition, which will go into the country of the Sioux Indians to establish two military posts there, in accordance with the act of Congress of last session, is intended to be of a character to impress the Sioux with a notion of the power of the Government. It will consist of 2,000 men and officers, and will be accompanied by a large number of civilians, who will be attached for the needs of forwarding supplies, making surveys and explorations, and for other similar duties. There will be several scientific men with the expedition, who expect the most valuable scientific results from an examination of the great interior basin, which the party will penetrate, and which is till now as much a *terra incognita* to the white race as the interior of Africa. The hitherto almost undisturbed abode of the most savage and powerful of the Indian tribes will be entered, and preparations made to take advantage of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad to bring them permanently within the control of the Government. The details of the arrangements are not yet far advanced, but the expedition will probably be begun about the middle of June.

HORRIBLE WEATHER.

A rain-storm, amounting to almost a gale in violence at times, has prevailed here without interruption for thirty-six hours past, and continues without abatement at 9 o'clock to-night. It is the most remarkable weather that has been experienced in this latitude at this season for years.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that no attorney will be recognized in a claim for increase of pension, provided for by section 9, act of March 3, 1873, to a single minor already receiving an original pension, nor in a claim for increase of pension, also provided for by the aforesaid section, to minor children of officers. The return of the certificate of pension to the Commissioner is the only requisite to the adjudication of the claim.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION PACIFIC RECEIPTS.

The Attorney-General has decided the question submitted to him some time since by the Secretary of War, as to the right of the Government to retain one-half of the pay to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for Government transportation by the company across its bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha, and holds that the determination of this question does not involve the inquiry as to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and therefore there is no decision upon that subject. Second, that the act of 1862, incorporating the company, and the amendatory act of 1864 are to be taken together as one act, and as they provide that one-half of all compensation for services rendered by the company to the Government shall be retained for the payment of its bonds and interest, without naming any specific services, and as said acts grant railroad, telegraph, and bridge franchises, the Attorney-General holds that the provision as to compensation applies as well to services under the other of these franchises. Third, that under the act of 1873 all compensation for services to the Government by said company upon its railroads of any kind is to be retained so long as any interest in the United States by the company upon its bonds remains unpaid, and that the railroad of the company across the bridge is one of the railroads to which said act applies.

The New-Jersey Constitutional Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The Commission to suggest and prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, met at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Taylor, President of the last Senate, called the Commission to order. Mr. Gilchrist, of Hudson, moved that ex-Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie be appointed temporary Chairman. Agreed to.

John T. Babcock, of Middlesex, was appointed temporary Secretary. The roll was called, when it appeared that all the members were present, except Chancellor Runyon and Chief-Justice Beasley. Mr. Gilchrist said he had been requested by the Governor to say that Chancellor Runyon and Chief-Justice Beasley, in consequence of their engagements, had declined to serve, and that he would nominate others to fill the vacancies. Messrs. Gray, Green, Cutler, Taylor, and Buckley were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers, to report in the afternoon. The Governor's message on the subject was then read. In the afternoon the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President, Hon. A. O. Zabriskie; Secretaries, E. L. Anderson and Joseph L. Naur. Upon taking the chair Mr. Zabriskie made a short address, in which he spoke of the necessity of constitutions in all forms of government, and the importance of the duty imposed upon this commission.

Attorney-General Gilchrist offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee of six, who shall report the manner of conducting the business of the Commission, and some general outline of the subjects proposed to be considered by the Commission. Adopted. Messrs. Gilchrist, Buckley, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Ryerson, and Carter were appointed such committee. The Controller was directed to furnish to each member a copy of Hough's work on "Constitutions," and also to furnish them with stationery. The Commission then adjourned to the 8th of July next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Investigation of the Atlantic Disaster Ordered—Dangerous Illness of Stuart Mill—Fatal Railroad Accident.

LONDON, May 8.—An official inquiry into the loss of the White Star steam-ship Atlantic will soon be opened at Liverpool. Major-Gen. George A. Schomberg, C. B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, will preside.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is at Stratford-on-Avon.

John Stuart Mill is lying dangerously ill at Avignon, France. His condition is hopeless.

A passenger-train ran off the track near Shrewsbury, and dashed down a steep embankment. The carriages were badly wrecked. Four persons were killed, and many injured.

Carlist Reverses Announced—Reported Inflation of Spanish Currency.

MADRID, May 8.—A son of Don Enrique has taken command of a Carlist force.

The inhabitants of the Province of Gerona having informed Captain-General Velarde that, if his order directing the country people to abandon their farms and retire into the cities was annulled, they would rally against the Carlists, that officer has countermanded the obnoxious order.

The Carlists have suffered several defeats within the past few days.

Official dispatches announce the defeat and total rout of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Darregaray.

Railway trains from Badajos and Andalusia were stopped yesterday by armed men, who robbed the passengers and baggage wagons.

LONDON, May 8.—It is rumored that the Spanish Government is manufacturing a large amount of paper currency, which it intends to force into circulation.

Rumors and Statements Respecting the Condition of the Pope.

LONDON, May 8.—A special dispatch from Rome to the London *Standard* says the Pope received the pilgrims from France on Monday last, against the advice of his physicians, and His Holiness was very much prostrated after the audience.

The same dispatch says it is generally believed in Rome that the Holy Father is dead, but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London.

ROME, May 8.—The Pope to-day received a deputation from Spain, who brought a large contribution from the faithful sons of the Church. In reply to their address the Pope exhorted them to take warning from recent events in Spain, and hoped princes and peoples would return to Christianity and morality.

The Emperor William Leaves St. Petersburg—No Cholera in Austria or Turkey.

PARIS, May 8.—M. Hector Varela has been appointed Minister of Guatemala at Paris.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Emperor William left St. Petersburg to-day on his return to this city, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday.

VIENNA, May 8.—The Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony have arrived here.

The Prince of Wales visits Pesth on Saturday.

CHRISTIANA, May 8.—The Storthing, after a two days' debate, has rejected the Scandinavian Monetary Convention.

LONDON, May 8.—Dispatches from Vienna and Constantinople say there is no foundation whatever for the reports of the prevalence of cholera in Austria and Turkey.

A special dispatch from Tiflis to the London *Telegraph* says a war is probable between Russia and Bokhara.

THE MODOCS.

Attitude of the Oregon Indians—John Schonchin's Head.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A dispatch from Portland states that the rumors about the conduct and attitude of the Indians in Eastern Oregon are conflicting.

Ocheo, chief of the Snake Pi-Utes, says he will remove his people from the vicinity of the Lava Beds, and that none of them shall give aid to the Modocs.

The head of Chief John Schonchin and several other Modocs have been forwarded to military head-quarters here.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has slowly fallen, with south-easterly to north-easterly winds, cloudy, cold weather in the Eastern and Middle States and lower-lake region, with rain in the two latter sections, clearing in Southern Virginia; south-westerly winds, increasing pressure, and generally clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; south-easterly and southerly winds, increasing pressure, cloudy weather and rain from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes. The Potomac River is rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather, clearing in Virginia and Maryland; for New-England and Canada, south-easterly and southerly winds, diminishing pressure, cloudy weather and rain; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, higher pressure, warmer, and generally clear weather; for the upper lakes and thence to Kentucky and Missouri, occasional rain, partly cloudy and clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, and Eastport. Reports are generally missing, except from the Atlantic States and lower lakes.

FIRES.

Work of an Incendiary at Great Falls, N. H.—Other Losses.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., May 8.—A fire here this morning destroyed the brick building known as the Rollins steam mill owned by Samuel and Stephen Grant, who lose $2,000, and occupied by H. B. Davis, bobbin manufacturer, loss $8,000; Clark and Prescott, carpenters, loss $2,000; Chick & Mitchell, loss $1,000; and Eben Higley, machinist, loss $500. The insurance is small. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—The malt-house of Geo. Bogen & Co., on Harrison-avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. The house contained 1,250,000 bushels of malt, which was damaged to the amount of $13,000. The loss on the building was $10,000; insurance $6,000, in the Union and Fidelity offices of this city.

The Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, held here yesterday, the following directors were elected: Girard B. Allen, Barton Bates, John Jackson, Carlos S. Greeley, George Knapp, A. Boody, William Laussig, John R. Lionberger, James H. Britton, Lewis B. Parsons, Julius S. Walsh, E. M. Woodward, and Robert L. Kennedy. The officers of last year, with G. B. Allen as President, were re-elected. The President, in his annual report, says all difficulties in procuring the proper material for the superstructure of the bridge have been removed, and he thinks he can safely promise the completion and opening of the bridge to traffic before the close of the present year.

The Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, held to-day, the members of the National Board of Finance were introduced. The board is composed of some of the first men in the country. The President of the Centennial Commission called for responses from ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Welsh; Mr. Patterson, President of the Western Bank of Pennsylvania; Gen. Parsons, of Texas; Hon. Mr. Pruyn, of New-York; Hon. S. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dufur, of Oregon; Judge Birny, of Michigan; Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; W. V. McKean, editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and others. The greatest enthusiasm was evinced, and the best of feeling as to the certainty of the great national exposition.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau Called For—Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—The session of the American Medical Association this morning was devoted mainly to miscellaneous business, a considerable amount of which was transacted. A resolution was adopted providing for a committee of three to confer with the Royal Medical Society of England regarding American representation in the revision of the English system of nomenclature and classification of diseases with a view to its adoption in this country. Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this association, the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, with relations to the Government similar to those of the Bureaus of Agriculture and Education, is highly desirable as a means of promoting sanitary science and the protection of the public health.

Resolved, That this Association request of the United States Educational Bureau to so extend the scope of its inquiry as to include vital disease and mortuary statistics in relation to meteorological and geological influences, and to disseminate the information so collected through the country.

The Committee on Ethics reported in the case of the eligibility of the Pathological Society of Berks County, Pennsylvania, to representation in the American Medical Association; that a sufficient number of the charges of nonprofessional conduct, which were made against some of its members, are sustained to preclude representation in this association. The report was adopted.

Dr. Toner, of Washington, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association it would be an excellent opportunity at the American Centennial, in 1876, for an International Medical Congress, to consider and, if practicable, to adopt a uniform classification and nomenclature of diseases, to be used by the profession throughout the world.

Drs. O'Hagan, of North Carolina, and Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, were added to the committee to visit foreign medical associations.

The committee appointed to devise a plan for securing more complete reports of works in sections, made a report suggesting various changes and the employment of stenographic reporters, which was adopted.

Detroit was selected as the place of the next meeting, to commence the first Tuesday in June, instead of May as heretofore.

Adjourned.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

A Railway Disaster Averted by a Cool and Courageous Engineer.

BOSTON, May 9.—The *Advertiser* has the following: "The express-train for Providence, which left Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, met with an accident at Canton, which but for one or two most fortunate circumstances, and quick presence of mind and fearless action of John Philbrook, the engineer, might have added to the list of railway horrors.

It seems the express train was preceded by a freight train, which somewhere, probably not far from Sharon Station, by the breaking of its coupling pins, dropped its two rear cars.

At the time of their breaking away there was no brakeman upon either train, and as they lost momentum they rolled back with the falling grade of the road toward the approaching express train. When the express train made its usual stop at Canton the engineer got off to oil some part of the locomotive, and saw two detached freight-cars coming down on his track with frightful velocity. As quickly as possible he jumped upon his engine and turned on steam to back his train, but it was impossible to get up sufficient speed to prevent the collision. Just as the locomotive was opposite the central door of the station they crashed upon it.

Some of the passengers, who were looking out of windows from the cars, saw the impending collision, and gave the alarm. A panic followed, in which there was a general rush for doors.

In jumping off the train while in motion, a few of the men fell and bruised their hands a little, but beyond that no personal injuries resulted from the accident.

The engine was disabled so that it could not proceed with the train. The force of the concussion injured three horses in the freight-car in a terrible manner.

The express-train was delayed at Canton about three-quarters of an hour by the accident.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieutenant Commander John McGowan has been ordered to duty on the European Station.

Navigation between Pictou and Charlottetown is open. Steamers commence running today.

Carrie J. Remmele, a little girl, was burned so severely, in Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, that she died shortly after.

Thomas Maher, shot by Frank H. Shaida, on Saturday night, is past recovery. Shaida is held in $25,000 bail.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Thomas J. Lamdin, of Baltimore, Md., for mail-bags.

Surgeon John G. Milhan, from duty in the Department of the South, is ordered to Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, from duty in the Department of the South, is ordered to the Department of the Columbia.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck. The body of the purser was picked up yesterday morning.

Capt. A. R. Buffinton, of the Ordnance Department, from duty in Charleston, S. C., is ordered to the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.

Lewis F. W. Schroeder, a well-known citizen of South Baltimore, fell dead in an apoplectic fit yesterday. He was fifty-three years of age.

President Grant and family left Chicago for Washington yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in a special car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad.

Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature, yesterday, after the announcement of the joint standing committees, adjourned till Tuesday, May 13.

The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University is in session at Nashville, Tenn., and will determine this week whether to locate the building in Nashville or Edgefield.

Capt. George H. Weeks, in addition to his present duties, is to relieve Major Potter as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, until Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton relieves him.

Both John B. Hawley, of Illinois, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, have, some time since, covered their back pay into the United States Treasury; also, J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Two prisoners were captured in Chicot County, Ark., a day or two since, in the act of manufacturing counterfeit nickel currency, and a third, who attempted to escape, was shot and dangerously wounded.

The British schooner Arnica, from St. John, N. B., for Vineyard Sound, was picked up thirty miles from Cape Cod by the brig Model, bound from Boston to San Domingo, and towed into Boston yesterday, full of water and dismasted.

The bill making the amount of income exempted from State taxation $1,500 instead of $1,000, has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives by 137 to 13. An amendment to abolish the tax was defeated by 78 to 93.

The balances in the United States Treasury to-day, were: currency $3,903,729; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,995,000; coin, $73,496,228; including $26,255,200 in coin certificates; legal tenders outstanding, $357,090,195.

Arrangements have been completed for a grand jubilee concert in Chicago, to be held in the immense new depot of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad during the first week in June. The concert will be under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore, of Boston. The building will be comfortably seated and provided with all the necessary accessories, and will accommodate an audience of 40,000 people.

Floods in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—Special messages in the *Dispatch*, from all sections of the State, represent all the streams as being much swollen by the recent heavy rains, and give reports of a large amount of damage sustained. Fears are entertained that the floods will equal those of October, 1870.

VIENNA'S EXPOSITION.

The Future of the Empire—Progress of Liberalism—The Political Situation.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Austria, Sunday, April 20, 1873.

The general appearance of prosperity and plenty, of industry and contentment, which attracts the traveler's attention after crossing the Austrian frontier, cannot be without some very good reasons, for peace and plenty are, perhaps, less the gifts of Providence than human rewards for human efforts. No one will be bold enough to maintain, I presume, that man would be blessed with abundant harvests unless he saw his fields well tilled, and fields never are well tilled unless under certain conditions of government and society. In this life things depend so much upon other things, and their relations and bearings to each other are so interwoven that it is hard to tell whether a people makes a government, or a government a people; but we can say with certainty that a good government always feels a sort of reflex action from the improved character of the people. When the people increase in intelligence, the fields are better cultivated; plenty soon swells into abundance; all classes are easy; the necessaries of life are within the reach of the humblest; the taxes produce a larger sum, and this again acts upon the government, and removes some of its most serious difficulties. It is a regular circle, without beginning or end. If the Austrians were not content with their Government, this country would not be as smiling and productive as we find it to-day, nor would the people wear that air of frank manliness, happiness, and content which is now remarked in them. These reflections came from my rapid glances at the fields in the sections through which we passed, and since my arrival I have had an opportunity of conversing upon the subject with our Minister, Mr. Jay, and with an official of the Austrian Government. Both made one striking remark, but in different terms, the idea being that, while Austria might never again become a great military power, it is not only possible, but quite probable, that she will take the lead of most European nations in moral, social, and intellectual progress. The attempt to show at this Exposition the different school systems of the world, and the inquiry into the condition of women, are two indications of no little importance. And mark the prudence of these men—a rare quality in such cases—who do not propose to adopt any school system, or to ameliorate in any fashion the condition of woman; what they ask is a knowledge of the facts as they exist at present, such knowledge to be used, as circumstances may dictate, as the basis for further studies. In this connection, as our clerical friends say, it may not be amiss to remark that the American School-house is going on well, and that it will prove an attractive feature of the Exposition.

PROGRESS OF LIBERALISM.

As the result of my observation thus far, it seems to me that Austria has already made enormous advances in liberalism, and hence in freedom, and that her rulers now aim at something higher than military fame. Perhaps the old order of things was destroyed at Sadowa, and if so, the German legions may be regarded as angels of mercy for Austria. It may have been a clear case of blessings in disguise. But if the Emperor had been a man of less force of character, less grandeur of soul, or if the Austrian people had been less reasonable and reasoning, that peculiar blessing might have been depreciated and despised like many another of those so liberally showered upon us from day to day. But whether due to this cause or other causes, there is no doubt that Austria is now on the right road, and I believe that the wisdom of her rulers, combined with the well-directed ambition of an intelligent and well-disciplined people, will accomplish wonders during the next decade. I think that one difficulty, or drawback, would here be urged were I engaged in an argument. It might be said that Austro-Hungary is composed of several distinct nations, having different manners and customs, different traditions, and even different languages, and that freedom and the spread of intelligence will only make these differences wider, and render union and harmony less probable. There may be some truth in this idea, for education has tended to make people revolutionary just as it tends to make them conservative and order-loving in our country. It will certainly do one or the other. Much depends, of course, upon the sagacity of those who are carrying out these reforms, and who have already accomplished much, in a quiet way, of which the world appears to have no sort of idea or knowledge. Unless I am mistaken, our geographies and other school-books still speak of Austria as a despotism. If a strong Government which does not depend upon the whims of popular passion can properly be called a despotism, Austria might be so designated but by the same rule so could our own. It is time to make a change in our primary text-books in this respect, as well as in others, for since all the world has become reconciled to our Republic, and since every nation treats us with great respect, we ought to feel satisfied to let each people enjoy the government which suits them best, and without stigmatizing it by some opprobrious epithet if it does not happen to be called a republic. The essential thing may be there under another name and title, and I think it must now be seen that there are were despotisms in the world than those so-called despotisms because under imperial rule. In my opinion, Austria is slowly but surely marching on in the way of liberalism, and trying to reach, by different means it may be, the ends we now have in view, and which every government should have in view—the greatest amount of well-being, happiness, contentment, and prosperity for the greatest possible number of its people.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation is just now a puzzle to the foreigner, who will scarcely understand why the new electoral law should be regarded as a danger to the country. Probably one reason is found in the strength of the German influence in certain sections, and it will be readily understood that any extension to the right of suffrage must make this influence more strongly felt. I must confess that my sympathies have been very decidedly with the Federalist Party. Nothing would seem better for Austria than to create a federal empire, granting the autonomy of the different States, and giving them

the widest possible latitude in the management of local affairs. It is natural that an American should sympathize with the defenders of a system closely resembling our own. But, singular to state, the Ultramontane Party went in heart and hand with the Federalists, and now we are sadly put to our wits to know how to sympathize with the Federalist movement and yet give no aid to the Ultramontanes. Of course, I speak here of myself and the party with whom I sympathize, and those who take a different view of the matter will observe that this is a mere personal opinion regarding the views of a certain party. The Emperor recently spoke rather sadly about the new Electoral law, and, in a tone of resignation, added, "God grant that it may be well for Austria." His Majesty probably remembers the fate of Napoleon III., who allowed reforms to go on too rapidly, thus directly encouraging the audacity of the opposition. But the Emperor and his Government are now acting with great prudence, and it is possible that our fears for the results of this extension of suffrage may be exaggerated.

METROPOLITAN FETES.

We are now in the midst of fêtes, which take us away from the Exposition momentarily, but meantime the work is going on rapidly. The festivities attending the marriage of the Archduchess Gissela make the city very gay, and I have more invitations than I can possibly accept. I must say here that the Austrians are very hospitable to foreigners, and particularly to Americans. They take as much pains to cultivate us in every way as the Germans do not to do so, for somehow or other our North German allies have gotten their backs up about us. A Prussian officer candidly confessed to me yesterday that, so far as he knew—and he is very near the Emperor's person and always about the court—M. de Bismarck is about the only man who speaks well of Americans. This may be a little tiff merely about the emigration question, and one which will soon pass over, but just now every American is treated in Germany about as Gen. Sherman was treated at Berlin. The Austrians, on the contrary, take great pains to win our favor and friendship, and their hospitality is very pleasing. Even amid the bustle attending the young Princess' marriage, all find time to say a good word for us and to us. I am asked to visit the country to see it more fully, and numerous letters of introduction have been offered me. Perhaps an item regarding the attention paid to another of your correspondents will illustrate the theme upon which I am now writing—the hospitality of the Austro-Hungarians and their kindness to Americans. When "C. L. B." was about to leave Pesth a number of letters were sent to him, and seventeen arrived a day too late, and chased him about Hungary for a time, then came here to Mr. Jay. All were letters of great importance, or letters introducing him to the most important people of Hungary. PEYTON.

The Opening of the Fair—Exposition Regulations—The Austrian Sovereign.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

The damaging reports recently in circulation about the Exposition are only too well founded, for it is now morally certain that it cannot be gotten ready by the 1st of May. The preparations are not yet half concluded, and I doubt very much if everything will be in good order before the 1st of June. Those who leave New-York about the 15th of June will arrive here quite early enough, and will save themselves a large sum of money. But I am told that the Emperor will not consent, on any consideration, to delay the opening announced for the first instant, for his Majesty knows too well the ill effects of such a course. As much as anything else this helped to ruin the Exposition at Lyons last year. It was announced for a certain day, and was then put off for a week. A large number of people had arrived and many did stay through the first delay, but when there came a second delay the most of them left the city without seeing the Exposition. After a delay of fifteen days the bad effect was clearly seen, and it was then determined to open the Exposition formally, then close it for fifteen days more to complete arrangements. This was done; there was a very respectable crowd on the opening day, and there was a general hegira the day after. None of those people came back, and the exhibition was a complete failure. Its affairs had to be liquidated by the tribunals, and some of the directors were held personally responsible for its debts. This experience is valuable to us and to the world, for if we are to have an International Exposition in 1876, we cannot study too closely the experiences of Europe. The Emperor understands perfectly well that if the Exposition is opened and then closed, the strangers here will go away and will not come back, hence he insists upon having the opening upon the day stated, and upon having the remaining work carried on under the public eye, as one of the attractions. That is not a bad idea, by the by, for it would be interesting to see the laborers of all countries at their work, to note their manner and customs, their energy or indolence, their comparative ingenuity, and their way of using the tools of their trade. Ready or not ready, therefore, the Exposition will be opened on the 1st of May, but I can tell those who have not been able to get away in time that they will lose nothing by waiting until the 1st of June.

EXPOSITION REGULATIONS.

A new set of rules and regulations for the great "Weltausstellung, 1873, in Wien" have just been issued, the first paragraph stating that the Exposition will be opened on the 1st of May, and remain open until the 31st of October. It is useless for me to give all the petty details in this document, about the manner and place of obtaining tickets of admittance, but one or two paragraphs are of general interest. For instance, the thirteenth paragraph states that the entrance fee for Sundays and fête days will be 50 kreutzers, (about 27 cents,) and on every other day of the week, 1 gulden, Austrian money, or about 54 cents of our money. I must confess that I have not yet found time to assimilate the values of the different moneys to get at the exact fraction, for this varies a little from time to time. My Louis d'or or Napoleons were worth 8 florins 70 kreutzers a week ago, and to-day they are worth 8.79. Hence Americans would do well to change as little as possible when the price is rising, for this makes a difference of about a florin for every 10 Louis. A florin and a gulden are the same, the bank bills bearing the word gulden, but the people always count in florins. The stranger will also remark the frequent use of the two letters, "S. W.," which means Austrian currency, and this specification is necessary by the difference in values, and the great variety of moneys in the German States. A gulden in Bavaria is not the same, or has not the same value, as a gulden in Austria. To return to paragraph 13. The entrance fee will be fifty kreutzers on Sundays and holidays; one florin on other days. The entrance fee for the day of opening and the day for bestowing the prizes will be twenty-five florins; for the 2d and 3d of May, five florins; for the 4th and other days, two florins. A season ticket for the duration of the exposition will cost 100 florins for a gentleman and fifty florins for a lady. But—and here is a very respectable detail—tickets for ladies will only be issued to gentlemen who present themselves provided with a season ticket. Another detail not noted in the regulations, which I get from the director: One million tickets at twenty kreutzers will be set aside for those who are unable to pay the regular fees. There will also be a large reduction for soldiers. Tickets of admission for the assistants of exhibitors will only be issued to applicants upon a recommendation of their employers, and such tickets will cost six florins a month.

THE AUSTRIAN SOVEREIGN.

The journals of Austria, of whatever party or opinion, express the kindly feelings by which the different peoples are animated toward the Emperor and his family. All say that the best of wishes will accompany the young Princess Gisela on leaving the paternal roof. The public journals record with satisfaction the unanimity of sentiment, the solidarity and union with which the affairs of State have been directed for many centuries, and which still exists, thus showing that neither time nor misfortunes can change the sentiment of the people for their Sovereign. Upon this topic the *Fremdenblatt* has an interesting article, from which I make an extract. It says:

The events which are now taking place, and which fill with joy the hearts of the imperial family and of the people as well, are events of no ordinary nature. Two generations have passed away since the last marriages of imperial princesses at Vienna. Then one of the daughters of the Sovereign was raised to the most brilliant throne existing upon the earth, while the other crossed the ocean to Brazil. Both became Empresses, but neither of them left joyously the Fatherland or the family circle. To-day, on the contrary, the Archduchess has not been sacrificed for a political reason, (*une raison politique*;) she does not ascend a throne, nor does she leave for another quarter of the globe. The union just concluded was brought about by mutual sympathy, and, the ceremony over, the young bridegroom did not take the princess to a distant land, but to a neighboring country. The young bride only quits the country of her father to enter that of her mother. As politics (policy) have had no part in this alliance between the daughter of the Sovereign and a Prince of Bavaria, we abstain from speaking of its political side to-day. But we have involuntarily found a political side to this marriage. As we have remarked, every class of the population has just given the most striking proofs of the love and respect they bear to the family of their Sovereign. Such a disposition on the part of the public mind is the natural consequence of a wise and prudent (healthy) policy, one which knows how to satisfy the majority, and to take into consideration the demands of the day. The Crown and its counselors strive not to depart from this route, and that it is the right one we have just had the best of proofs. Many things continue to go on thus in Austria; may the liens which bind the Sovereign and the people never be weaker; and, finally, may each family festival celebrated by this dynasty be considered, as it was on the day of the Archduchess Gisela's marriage, a grand national fête for all the peoples of Austria.

I must take this occasion to ask some of our linguists, Mr. Richard Grant White, for instance, if he cannot adopt the word *politique*. "Political reasons" is not the equivalent of the concise and comprehensive French term, and, especially in America, where the word "politics" has been degraded until it conveys something of a reproach, "a political reason" is not *une raison politique*. There is a certain amount of opprobrium conveyed when we speak of a man as a "politician." We have adopted a few very expressive French words—"solidarity," to give an example—and I do not see why we should not appropriate such large and useful words as *politique, sagesse, esprit, morale*, and about a half a dozen more of the sort.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

This is an incidental digression upon a matter of *politique* which will be appreciated by every translator, and I bring my letter to a close by giving an item of politics. Count Andrassy replied to the Duc de Gramont the other day in the Reichsrath. The question came up upon the omission of a large number of questions in the Red Book, and the delay in bringing them before the Parliament. The long-expected point was made upon an expression used by Herr Zsedenyi, which reflects upon the Graf von Beust. Herr Andrassy said:

I believe that I should not do justice to the truth, to the State, to my own position, were I to abstain from noticing these expressions, which I take to be the personal opinions of my honorable friend. No, the policy of Austro-Hungary during the last war was not a vacillating one, nor was it in any way equivocal. It was always and everywhere frank and decided, in spite of all the efforts which have been made to conclude the contrary from a few words and a few isolated notes.

That "few words" and those "isolated notes" are capital, and I must confess that they indicate the existence of great strength on the part of the present Ministry. Prince Talleyrand himself could not have done the thing up in happier style, and after all, now that things are "over and done with," it is a great deal better to deal with them pleasantly. The inference is that, if these "isolated notes" gave a show of reason to M. de Gramont, they by no means showed that the Austrian Government was in the wrong, and both the Duke and the French Government might have attached too much importance to them. PEYTON.

THE INDIANS.

Cochise and the Governor of Sonora—Complaint of Murders by His Band.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a copy of the protest of J. Pesqueira, Governor of Sonora, to Gov. Safford, of Arizona, against what he supposes to be the stipulations of the treaty entered into between Gen. O. O. Howard and the Indian Chief Cochise. Gov. Pesqueira recites quite a list of murders and lesser crimes committed by Cochise between November last and March of the present year, and claims that the treaty above alluded to allows Cochise to have free range in Mexico. Commissioner Smith says this is an entire mistake, as the treaty in no way refers to Sonora, or other Mexican territory. It is true that atrocities have been committed in Sonora by the Apaches, as Pesqueira alleges; but if participated in by any members of Cochise's band, it has been without Cochise's sanction, as all reports show he has personally conformed in good faith to the terms and spirit of his treaty, though he may have been unable to control outlaws of his band.

Prohibition in Massachusetts—Notification from the State Constables in Boston.

BOSTON, May 8.—The State constables are going about the city to-day serving notifications suited to the various grades of liquor-sellers. The wholesale dealers are not interfered with, but the bar-room keepers are notified to close at once on pain of prosecution. The ale-dealers, wholesale and retail, are warned against selling over the bar. The eating-house keepers are asked what they sell, and if the answer is "ale, porter, and cider," the caution against giving their customers anything stronger is imposed upon them. The hotel-keepers manifest a disposition to take no notice of the edict, and the small dealers only vary their form of answering the calls of thirsty customers. The principal brewers will hold a meeting to-night, and it is reported that a proposition will be urged to send their stock out of the State and suspend manufacturing.

Affairs in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 30, via HAVANA, May 6.—The leaders of the Spanish party in Porto Rico have ordered their followers to abstain from voting at the coming election for members of the Cortes. The Spaniards will make no nominations. A junta has been appointed to appraise the value of the liberated slaves. The volunteers have mounted guard at the palace during the past ten days. The *Progresso* (Radical) advises the Radicals to join the Republican Party in order to obtain further reforms. It is reported that the freedmen have refused to work on some of the plantations. The *Boletin* (newspaper) says that numbers of the Radicals are able to read and write, and consequently they are entitled to vote if registered. The Conservatives are very few.

YACHTING NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Union Yacht Club of Long Island, on Wednesday last, the following officers were elected: President, S. S. Williamson; Commodore, L. Vanderbilt; Vice-Commodore, Richard Bosch; Rear-Commodore, A. J. Aumack; Secretary, W. H. Stillwell; Treasurer, R. Keymer; Measurer, Geo. Crolius; Harbor-Master, D. Snedecker. The club has a roll of nearly 100 members and a fleet of twenty-five sloop yachts. The annual regatta will be held about the second week in June.

At the meeting of the Harlem Yacht Club, on Wednesday, Mr. John McDermott was elected Secretary, vice Mr. Briggs, resigned. The yachts Vivid, Joe Jefferson, Dudley, and West Wind, belonging to the club, are all in trim for the season, and others are being pushed forward. The regatta will be held about the middle of June.

The schooner yacht Idler, Mr. S. J. Colgate, left Greenpoint, yesterday, for a short trip, in order to stretch her new sails. She has greatly improved in sailing since being altered.

The schooner yachts Peerless, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, and Agnes, Mr. L. A. Fish, tried a short run together on Wednesday, from the foot of Court-street, to Fort Hamilton, and back; both sailed well, but the Peerless came in first. On Saturday the Agnes goes to New-London.

The new schooner yacht Ariel, building by Messrs. Poillon, for Commodore Swan, of the Seawanaka Club, is nearly completed, and will be launched on Wednesday next.

The sloops Genia, Mr. G. L. Haight, and Emma T., Mr. J. J. Treadwell, are both lying off Mr. Munn's yard, foot of Court-street, and will probably make a short run together on Saturday. The match race between them will be sailed during June.

The sloop Lulu, built for Commodore Prague, by Frank Bates, is to sail a match race against Mr. Taylor's Idle Hour on the 26th. The Lulu must do some good sailing to win, for Mr. Taylor's yacht is not so idle as her name indicates when she spreads her canvas.

The Rambler, Mr. W. H. Thomas, of Bay Ridge, is lying at the foot of Court-street, being entirely overhauled. Her sailing-master, Capt. Dayton, will take her to Burtis' dock to-morrow to have her thoroughly scraped and cleaned. She will go in commission about the 20th.

The sloop Maraquita, Mr. C. A. Cheever, is at the foot of Court-street, being fitted with a new mast, rigging, and sails, and will be ready in about ten days.

The Dauntless, Commodore J. G. Bennett, is being got ready for the Summer campaign. She is lying in Gowanus Bay. Only general overhauling and cleaning is being done to her.

The new sloop Nimble, built for Mr. J. Dimon, will be launched from Mr. Lennox's yard in a day or two. She is 37 feet in length over all, 14 feet beam, and 4 feet 2 inches deep. She carries a mast 43 feet high, and is expected to prove a very fast sailer.

The sloop-yacht built by Munn, for the Washington Yacht Club, will be launched on Saturday.

A close race was made on Wednesday in Gowanus Bay, three times round, by the small sloops Short Branch, Commodore Bates, and Only Daughter, Capt. W. Dixon. The Short Branch outsailed the Only Daughter, but came in last because she was badly handled.

At Lennox's ship-yard, in South Brooklyn, H. W. Raymond's steam-yacht Gracie is nearly ready to be launched. This boat was designed by Jacob Lorillard, and is 46 feet in length, 10 feet beam, and draws 30 inches of water. She is a beautiful model, and, with an engine of fifteen-horse-power, will probably make over ten miles an hour. She will be fitted with a "skeleton" cabin and furnished handsomely, and her owner intends taking her to Lake Memphremagog during the Summer. She will be taken by rail from New-London, and it is the first time so large a boat will have been taken so far by rail without being built in sections. She will fly the pennant of the Argonauta Boat Club.

At the same yard, Mr. Lorillard's steam-yacht Fearless has been lengthened 10 feet, making her now 85 feet in length. We understand that the Fearless is to have compound engines substituted for those she now has.

Mr. Creamer has been lengthening his schooner-yacht, and increasing her cabin accommodations.

A small schooner-yacht is also nearly ready for launching at the same place.

Proposals for City Stock—The Awards.

The following proposals were received by Controller Green, yesterday, for stocks of the City of New-York:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK—1900.

	Amount.	Rate.
George K. Sistare—for the entire loan.	$150,000	103.01
William Alexander Smith & Co.	25,000	102.58
William Alexander Smith & Co.	25,000	102.28
William Alexander Smith & Co.	50,000	101.78
William Alexander Smith & Co.	50,000	101.58
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK—1900.		
George K. Sistare—for the entire loan.	$75,500	103.01
A. J. Howlett	2,000	101.75
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.		
George K. Sistare—the entire loan	$70,000	103.01
Charles Baschen	5,000	101
Charles Baschen	5,000	102
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK—1892.		
John F. Mills	$3,000	100
J. H. D. Posch	7,000	102
John D. Wendell	10,000	102
FOR EITHER OF THE STOCKS.		
John H. Witte	$5,000	102
Ferdinand Massa	1,000	101
Charles S. Suydam	500	102
North River Savings Bank	20,000	100
H. H. Nathan	8,000	103.25
Daniel Drake Smith	10,000	103

The following are the awards made by the Controller for above-named stocks, viz.:

George K. Sistare—Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock	$142,000	103.01
George K. Sistare—Croton Water main Stock	75,500	103.01
George K. Sistare—City Parks Improvement Fund Stock	65,000	103.01
H. H. Nathan—Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock	8,000	103.25

New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission.

The annual meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission was held, last evening, in the Episcopal Chapel, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, F. S. Winston in the chair. The report of the Treasurer was presented, showing that he had received during the past year in donations and from collections $23,106 72, and had expended for the good of the society $25,069 28, leaving a deficiency in the year's income of $1,962 56. The receipts, however, exceeded those of the previous year by $8,001 84. In addition to the receipts from the above sources, the treasury of the Mission had been the recipient during the year of a legacy of $15,000.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and then adjourned.

The Brooklyn Health Board.

Gen. Jourdan and Drs. Conkling and Hutchinson, comprising the new Brooklyn Health Board, met yesterday and organized by electing Gen. Jourdan President, and appointing the employes of the department. The following is a list of the new appointees: Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. B. A. Sanger, salary $3,500 a year; Registrar, Dr. James Watt, $2,500; Sanitary Directors, Drs. F. H. Colton, Thos. Bayliss, G. H. Raymond, S. N. Fiske, and R. E. Van Gilsen, $1,800 each; Chief Clerk and Secretary, Col. H. M. Connelly, $2,600; Clerks, Chas. Jurgens and A. H. Doty, $1,500 each. Dr. Fiske is the only member of the old Health Department retained, all the rest having been discharged yesterday. Gen. Jourdan receives $1,500 a year, and each of the other Commissioners $4,000. Dr. Watt declined the position of Sanitary Superintendent and was appointed Registrar.

Annual Meeting of the American Congregational Union.

The twentieth annual business meeting of the American Congregational Union was held yesterday in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle, Mr. A. S. Barnes, of Brooklyn, presiding. Rev. Dr. Clapp, of New-York, opened the proceedings with prayer. A summary of the annual report of the Board of Trustees, showing progress, was presented by Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Corresponding Secretary. The Treasurer then presented his annual report for the year ending May 1, 1873, showing the total available resources of the Union to be $60,303 96, and disbursements as follows: Building churches, $43,812 96; pastor's libraries, $390 90; miscellaneous expenditures, $10,444 87, leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,655 23. The usual officers and trustees were elected for the ensuing year, the President being Rev. A. S. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn. In the evening the church was well filled on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary reunion. Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., presided. The exercises were opened with prayer, and the evening's programme was varied and entertaining, consisting of selections of vocal and instrumental music. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Rev. J. M. Buckley, Rev. W. T. Sabine, and Rev. A. J. F. Behrend.

The Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the amount paid into the City Treasury yesterday, as follows:

From taxes, arrears of water rents and interest	$9,972 93
From assessments on street openings and improvements and interest	9,933 75
From arrears of taxes and assessments, Croton water rents, interest, &c.	7,447 95
From water rents	5,832 50
From market rents and fees, interest, &c.	3,551 65
From permits to build vaults, tap water-pipes, &c.	1,171 50
From City Marshal, license fees, and fines	138 50
Total	$[illegible] 78

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Mayor's Nominations Confirmed—Resolutions of Respect to the Late Chief-Justice Chase.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at 3½ yesterday afternoon. Some time before the hour of meeting the corridors of the City Hall were filled, and a strong guard of policemen under Capt. Leary had charge of the two doors leading into the chamber of the board. Inside every available space was filled, although no one was admitted without an order from the President of the board.

Mr. Billings presented a petition to have the names of the streets conspicuously placed at the corner of each street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Billings then moved that the nominations by the Mayor of Charles F. Chandler and Stephen Smith, as Commissioners of Health, be taken up.

Mr. Reilly moved to take up the nominations for Tax Commissioners.

The last resolution was ruled out of order, and the nominations for Health Commissioners were read.

Mr. Flanagan moved that the nominations be confirmed, and on motion of Mr. Cooper the names were taken separately, and both were confirmed, Messrs. McCafferty and Lysaght alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Morris then offered a resolution to confirm the nominations of John Wheeler, Geo. H. Andrews, and Severne D. Moulton for Tax Commissioners.

Mr. Van Schaick moved that Wheeler's name be laid over. The motion, however, was not seconded, and Mr. Wheeler's nomination was confirmed, Mr. Van Schaick alone voting in the negative.

The nomination of Mr. Andrews was also confirmed, Mr. McCafferty alone voting against him.

Mr. Cooper then moved that Mr. Moulton's name be laid over.

Mr. Van Schaick said he had intended to oppose Wheeler's nomination for good and sufficient reasons, but he had found him so well represented that he had not stated those reasons. The opposition to Mr. Moulton he declared to be the result of a bargain, and as such he denounced it.

Mr. Cooper declared there was no truth in the statement, and that no such bargain had been made. Mr. Moulton was entirely unknown to him. He (Mr. Cooper) wanted a reformer and an active and efficient man. Mr. Moulton was, he said, very old, too old, he thought. For Tax Commissioner a gentleman should be named who understands financial business, and who can always be at his post. If, on investigation, he found Mr. Moulton to be competent, he would vote for him.

After some further discussion the nomination of Mr. Moulton was confirmed, Mr. Koch alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Van Schaick moved to take up the nomination of Henry Clausen as a member of the Board of Aldermen, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gilsey.

Mr. Billings moved to refer the nomination to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Van Schaick said the reference was proposed merely to kill it.

Mr. Billings said it was questionable whether the Mayor had any right to nominate a person to fill a vacancy in the board. The vacancy had occurred previous to the passage of the charter, and the two boards had hitherto enjoyed the right of filling any vacancies that might occur by their own election. He would also remind the board that a supplementary bill is now pending before the Legislature restoring the power to fill vacancies to the boards themselves.

Mr. Cooper said he had examined the charter, and had the same doubts as his colleague. No law, it was well understood, could be retrospective in its action.

Mr. Ottendorfer thought the Mayor had probably considered the legal aspect of the question before making his nomination, and had taken competent advice thereon.

The motion to refer was then put and lost. Several attempts to lay the nomination over, and to hinder its confirmation, were made, but were all voted down.

Mr. McCafferty said he was authorized to say that the Corporation Counsel had been consulted, and had given his opinion that the Mayor had full power to make the nomination.

The nomination, after some further discussion, was confirmed by a vote of 10 to 4.

Messrs. Vance, Billings, Cooper, and Morris, who voted in the negative, explained that they did so not from any objection to Mr. Clausen, but because they thought there was some doubt as to his nomination being legal.

THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

A communication was received from the Mayor, calling attention to the death of Chief-Justice Chase, and Mr. Billings, in connection therewith, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The members of the board having learned through a message from his Honor the Mayor, of the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and being profoundly impressed with the uncertainty of life by the suddenness of the event, which has taken from among us one of our ablest statesmen and most eminent jurists, and being desirous of expressing their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered to his country by the deceased Chief-Justice, he having long, well, and faithfully served it in every department of government known to our Constitution and laws—executive, legislative, and judicial. His death is a great public loss, and it is eminently fitting and proper that in recognition of the valuable public services rendered by him for the common weal as Governor, Senator, Cabinet officer, and head of the Judiciary of the Republic, a fitting tribute of respect should be paid to his memory by the representatives of the people of this the chief City of the Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the sorrow for the death of Salmon P. Chase, late the great and good Chief-Justice of the United States, now pervading all hearts of our common country, the people and Government of this City deeply participate, and do hereby give expression to their grief for the sad event, and it is ordered that the message from his Honor the Mayor, and this preamble and resolution, be entered in full in the archives of this Common Council.

The Board then adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Wade in the chair.

The special order of business being the report of the special committee on the City Chamberlain's fees, was taken up and adopted, and the board shortly afterward adjourned.

The Feeling Round the City Hall.

It was not understood until a very late hour last night that there was any probability of the Mayor's nominations being confirmed yesterday, and those who attended the meeting of the Board of Aldermen were undoubtedly taken by surprise when they heard the various names read and confirmed, almost without any opposition being offered. It is understood that this desirable consummation was arrived at by the energetic action of two members of the board, who spent a large portion of Wednesday night in arguing with their fellow-members and showing them that public opinion was against them, and that any factious opposition would lead to their political annihilation. Thus the Tammany members were brought over, though they proved restive up to the last moment, and when the Board met yesterday only eight votes had been positively secured. This was enough, however, and consequently when the Democrats found the nominations would be confirmed any way, they gracefully yielded, and even appeared to be extremely anxious to have the names confirmed.

The Mayor did not appear to be at all surprised at the result of yesterday's meeting of the Board, having probably been early notified of the result of Wednesday night's work. During most of the day he was busy signing warrants and receiving visits. The nominees for the other offices under the charter he keeps a profound secret. It is probable, however, that some of them will be made public at the meeting of the Aldermen to-day.

Mr. Henry Clausen, the new member of the Board of Aldermen, will not take his seat until he has satisfied himself that he is legally entitled to it. Some very large sums of money have, it is said, changed hands among betting politicians on the result of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, heavy odds being given that the nominations would not be confirmed. There is certainly a general feeling of relief experienced, and the hope is expressed that all the other nominations will be as quickly disposed of as these have been.

The New Corporation Paper.

The Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works met yesterday, as provided by law, and adopted a resolution to make arrangements with the publisher of the *Daily Register* to change its name to the *City Record*, and issue it, according to the provisions of the charter, as a medium for the publication of corporation advertisements, notices, &c., until a more satisfactory arrangement can be perfected. On motion of the Corporation Counsel, A. Disbecker was appointed to superintend the publication of the official documents of the corporation.

The New Steam-Ship Fridtjof, of the Norwegian Line.

The new steam-ship Fridtjof, of the Norwegian line, arrived at this port on Tuesday last. She will run between Bergen, London, and New-York. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 200 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 21 feet 6 inches. Her registered tonnage is 581 tons, but she can carry 1,100 tons dead weight. She has two cylinders, 29 inches in diameter each, and the engines are high and low pressure. The steam is sixty pounds to the square inch. The stroke is 2 feet 4 inches, and the diameter of the screw 10 feet 6 inches. She is a two-masted vessel, and is built more for the purpose of carrying freight than passengers. She has accommodation for five or six cabin passengers, and over 200 steerage emigrants came over in her from Norway. Her officers are as follows: Capt. Bruum; First Officer, H. Munson; Second Officer, R. Kock; Chief-Engineer, A. Nelson.

The Fridtjof will start on her return voyage to Norway early next week.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Resignation of the Engineer-in-Chief—Miscellaneous Business.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, John T. Agnew presiding, and Messrs. W. Wood and J. Grenville Kane being present.

The following communication was read, and the request complied with:

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

John T. Agnew, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners of Docks:

MY DEAR SIR: In accordance with the intention expressed to you some time since, I beg to offer herewith my resignation of the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks. In order to avoid the inconvenience which would result from the Engineer's Bureau being temporarily without a head, I would request that my resignation may be accepted to take effect upon the day when the powers of the present Commissioners cease under the provisions of the new charter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Engineer-in-Chief.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the Controller was requested to be present on Monday next, at 12 M., at the opening of the bids for constructing the new breakwater at Pier No. 1 North River.

A communication was received from H. P. Farrington, accepting the lease of the pier at the foot of West Eleventh-street, North River, for ten years, at an annual rental of $1,557 50.

A communication from the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, accepting the lease of land under water at Piers Nos. 4 and 5 North River for ten years, at an annual rental of $12,000, was received, and ordered on file. A communication from the Pacific Steamship Company, accepting the lease of Pier No. 42 North River for one year at a rental of $25,000, was also ordered on file.

The following communication from the Controller was read, and ordered on file:

MAY 6, 1873.

To the Department of Docks:

Section 34, chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, requires that warrants drawn upon the treasury "shall refer to the law or ordinance, and to the appropriation under and from which it is drawn." You will, therefore, upon each of the vouchers and requisitions sent to this department, please make a distinct reference to the law or ordinance, and the appropriation under and by which the expenditure covered by the voucher or requisition so sent is authorized.

Yours respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Kane, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to give his opinion in writing, if possible by the 10th inst., in answer to the communication addressed to him on the 2d inst., by the Secretary of this department, in reference to the power of the Commissioners of this department to transact business until their successors are appointed and confirmed.

The following communication was received from Engineer Newton, and referred to the Executive Committee:

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

Gen. G. B. McClellan, Engineer-in-Chief:

DEAR SIR: I beg to direct your attention to the state of the work on new Pier No. 1 North River. The work authorized by the Board of Commissioners—viz., in length to the extent of three arches from the new river wall—is rapidly approaching completion. Arrangements should therefore be made, without delay, to carry on the foundations, and to contract for as much cut granite as will complete so much of this work as it is proposed to execute this season. I would recommend that a contract be made at once with G. W. Townsend to put down the foundation for four more arched piers, (the bottom being ready for this number,) for a sum not exceeding $10,750—Mr. Townsend to furnish everything except the two cribs at the Battery and the cement. My experience in putting down the foundations already executed enables me to say that this will be more to the advantage of the department than to execute this ourselves, as has been done heretofore. You will remember that on account of the novelty of the design of this pier, it was decided to commence the work ourselves. Now that the cost and other important points are understood, as much of this work as is possible out to be done by contract. The rapid progress that has been made with this pier since work has been resumed justifies me in saying that the portion authorized to be constructed would have been completed early in the Winter, as was intended, had it not been for the unusual severity of the weather. As a proof of the accuracy with which this type of construction may be done, I beg to say that, although it has been executed in some twenty-five feet of water, carried up from the irregular rock bottom without a coffer dam, and the granite used ordered cut before the dredging was finished, the upper line of pier is within a small fraction of an inch of the exact distance intended above datum line—three-eighths being the maximum deviation. Very respectfully, J. NEWTON, Engineer in charge.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon next.

The Case of Stokes.

There is no doubt Stokes will be resentenced before his case goes to the Court of Appeals. Although the necessity for it does not seem to the District-Attorney to be absolutely imperative as a prerequisite to his case going to the Court of Appeals, yet it is in accordance with precedent to resentence, and such will be the course of procedure in this case, and will probably take place on the reassembling of the General Term on Monday next.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, May 8.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of Clyde, Wayne County.

Authorizing the taking of certain lands in Buffalo for the purposes of an avenue from Parade Park to Seneca-street.

Repealing the law lately passed appointing one of the assessors of Buffalo a commissioner of assessments.

Relative to the powers and duties of county treasurers and to authorize certain actions and proceedings against them.

Amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York City.

Altering the map of New-York City, by declaring open all that portion of the old King's Bridge Road between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and the point where such road, if extended north, would fully intersect the new avenue running from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, northerly to Tenth-avenue.

Amending the charter of the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York City. Lost.

Amending the charter of the United States Mortgage Company. Lost.

The Judiciary Committee reported, with some amendments, the bill relative to the office of Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the discharge of imprisoned debtors.

To incorporate the Tubular Transit Company of Staten Island.

Authorizing the formation of the Hamden Insurance Company of Delaware County.

Relative to the creation and formation of waterworks companies in towns and villages of the State.

Regulating the deposit of securities by plate-glass insurance companies.

Incorporating the St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel in Rome, Italy.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Industrial Institute Company.

Relative to local improvements in the City of Brooklyn.

For lighting the public streets in Fishkill, Dutchess County.

Incorporating the Schenectady City Railroad Company.

Relative to the formation of petroleum companies.

The following bills were lost: Appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of Ausable River; also, $50,000 for improving the Hudson River; also, the bill providing for the payment of certain employes in the Department of Buildings in the City of New-York.

The question recurring on the bill relative to local improvements in New-York City, Mr. Tiemann moved to refer the bill, as it was returned amended from the Assembly, to the Committee on Cities. The motion was lost, receiving seven yeas only.

Mr. D. P. Wood then moved to refer the bill to the first Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the amendments made in the Assembly.

The motion was carried after an extended debate, then reconsidered, and finally referred to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Lowery introduced a bill defining insurance.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill providing that the Board of Police shall have power to fill up to a grade of three feet or more above the level of tide-water at high tide, any of the lands within the City of New-York which are low or marshy.

The Senate adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Salmon P. Chase, and took a recess until 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for assistant clerks in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the City of New-York. Lost.

Amending the act providing for an improved system of towage on the canals.

To fix and define the powers of the Board of Water Commissioners of Rochester.

Supplemental to the act providing for the construction of a drain in Central and other avenues in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Under-ground Telegraph Company.

To regulate interest on money, and to prevent usury.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved to recommit the bill for an amendment simply providing for the suspension of the existing statute against usury for two years, the object being to make it conform with the decisions of the courts.

Mr. Lincoln moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and proceeded to speak against the bill.

Mr. Alberger moved the previous question, which was lost—55 to 56.

Mr. Batcheller hoped this House would now give this nefarious measure its death-blow, and proceeded to denounce the bill in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Beebe called attention to the provision of the bill which required a borrower to tender the amount of his loan prior to any proceedings being instituted to recover. This he pronounced a cheat, and so intended. How, he asked, was a borrower to know that proceedings were about to be instituted? This provision was in the interest of the lender, and no one else. He pointed out other discrepancies of like character, all, he claimed, for the benefit of the capitalist. After speaking of the dangerous position in which parties would be placed who had mortgages on their property now, he moved an amendment excluding from the operations of the bill existing cases of forbearance.

After a long debate the previous question was called, and Mr. Beebe's motion, the effect of which was that a party paying usurious rates can sue to recover within six months after he has paid them, was carried by 98 to 11.

The question was then taken on Mr. A. B. Cornell's motion to amend so as to suspend the Usury law for two years from the 1st of July next, at which time the act is to take effect and continue in effect for two years, and it was carried by 77 to 17.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lincoln's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was lost—56 to 60.

The motion to recommit for the purpose of amending, as ordered above, was carried—68 to 24.

Recess until 7 P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held yesterday afternoon, at the Bible House Building, F. H. Walcott, Esq., in the chair.

The annual report of the directors of the society was read, showing that the mission work at home and abroad during the past year has been steadily prosecuted, and with very encouraging results. The Treasurer's report shows a total of receipts for the past year of $135,430 59, of which sum $52,791 92 was realized from legacies, $62,330 by contributions and subscriptions.

The disbursements the past year are as follows: For support of missions to Central Mexico, $26,596 77; expended in Northern Mexico, $8,966,91; appropriations for Italy, Greece, and Hungary, $12,898 53; miscellaneous expenditures, $63,087 19; total disbursements, $119 633 52, leaving a balance of $15,797 00 in the treasury of the society.

The report of the mission at Italy shows that there are now thirteen native evangelists at work in principal stations. The Protestant Church edifice in Athens, Greece, was completed in May 1872, and is filled regularly. In Hungary and Transylvania, the society's agents report they were enabled to sell 600 Bibles, and 3,000 other publications during the year past. Reports of the society's agents in France, Chili, Mexico, and other foreign countries show favorable progress in Christian work.

The meeting afterward, proceeded to an election to fill some vacancies in the Board of Directors, and then adjourned.

Brooklyn Mortality.

During last week there were 188 deaths in Brooklyn, being 33 more than during the previous week. Of this number 5 were from small-pox, and 45 from consumption. The largest contributions to the mortality list were from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

ALBANY, May 8.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for May 9: Nos. 72, 75, 76, 84, 88, 89, 90, 92.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—35, Daly vs. Nickerson et al.; 23, Campbell et al. vs. Ferry-boat Superior; 72, Lamb vs. Brig Sarah Harris; 89, Harlem and New-York Navigation Company vs. Steam-tug Olive Baker; 90, Murray et al. vs. Trowbridge; 96, Nichols vs. Ship Horatio; 97, Nelson et al. vs. Wilks et al.; 98, Kennedy vs. Steam-tugs A. Corning and Platt; 24, Baker vs. Ship Wallah Wallah.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes.—490, Elkins vs. Rosenheim; 1066, Nussbaum et al. vs. Oppenheim; 1334, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Meehan et al.; 1336, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Fogarty et al.; 1338, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Brook et al.; 1040, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Kline et al.; 1348, Graham vs. McKenzie; 1484, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 1496, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Costello et al.; 1499, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Howe et al.; 1516, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Meyer et al.; 1546, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Dale et al.; 1576, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Canfield; 1712½, Smith, Administrator, vs. Britton; 1766, McGibbon vs. Davison; 1894, North vs. Laughran; 2056, Crocker vs. Thomson; 2262, Russell vs. Plageman; 2278, Everett vs. Staples; 2436, Lohrunn vs. Lumley; 2440, Hohlewede et al. vs. Mace; 2492, Woving vs. Crosier; 2519, Shougnessey vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2540, Palsier vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, May 12.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers.—20, Kinfall vs. Tallman; 19, Boody vs. Drew et al. Issues of Law and Fact.—126, Provost, Receiver, vs. Provost et al.; 158, Shears vs. Andrew et al.; 166, Derby vs. Derby; 169, Foley vs. Eagan et al.; 188, Belmont vs. Poillon et al.; 203½, Dickie vs. Dickie; 205, Smith, Trustee, vs. Glendenning, Administrix, et al.; 206, Shotmeyer vs. Morton et al.; 207, Harman vs. Peters et al.; 208, Goldstein vs. Juch; 209, Naas vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company; 210, First National Building and Loan Association, vs. Lessvnky et al.; 211, Gorden vs. Brevoort et al.; 212, Watson vs. McNamara; 213, McLoughlin vs. Duryea; 214, Knapp vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, Karst vs. Munro et al.; 216, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 217, Cheatham vs. Ackland; 218, Clark vs. Deacon; 219, King vs. Durgen; 220, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association vs. O'Connell et al.; 221, Lyons vs. McDermott et al.; 222, Sammis vs. Keiser; 223, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 224, Brewster vs. Wilkie et al.; 225, Drexel et al. vs. Gill et al.; 226, Shaw vs. Claughen; 227, Faber vs. Hovey et al.; 228, Metzger vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—38, Catler vs. Adirondack Company; 49, Gawtry vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 50, Soper vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 78, Sturtevant et al. vs. Thorassen et al.; 79, Same vs. Same; 87, Trimble vs. Bohm et al.; 88, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 96, In the matter, &c., of Gallagher; 112, Kingsland vs. Green, Controller; 119, Wasser et al. vs. Erenberg; 145, In the matter, &c., of Board; 147, Pollock et al. vs. Miller et al.; 149, Lodwick vs. Ford et al.; 181, Soper vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 182, Gawtry vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 219, Crane vs. Jefferds; 229, Pandolphine et al. vs. Read et al.; 230, Fontaine vs. Fox; 233, Continental National Bank vs. Randall; 236, Drimmer vs. King. Call 248. Bushnell vs. New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 2083, Corwin vs. The Eighth National Bank; —, Keck vs. Werden; 312, Collins et al. vs. Burnes; 1783, Schanck et al. vs. Bartels; 2185, Fernandes vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2155, Garbercht vs. Dodd; 1393, Amory vs. Amory; 1394, Same vs. Same; 1917, Langenmocher vs. Burnet; 2131, Dolye et al. vs. Shupe; 47, Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2599, Goelet et al. vs. Spofford; 2193, Beadleston vs. Wisewell; 2197, Batzer vs. Fowler; 2295, Demutt & Scheilinger Artificial Stone Company vs. Hull; 2229, Aronson vs. The Atlantic Insurance Company; 2233, Aronson vs. The American Plate Glass and Fire Insurance Company; 2245, The Congregation vs. Halladay; 2247, Barker vs. Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until Monday, May 12.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday, May 12.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1913, Fisher vs. Dansworth; 1761, Menday vs. Wussig; 1814, Kennedy vs. Chase; 2023½, Ogden vs. Atwood; 1943, Moller vs. Emberson; 2086, Friedman vs. Fink; 2090, McCain vs. Cain; 1891, Looram vs. Keeram; 2323, Arent vs. Meyer; 2009, Tate vs. Ostrom; 1647, Washburn vs. Lewis; 2085, Sutsky vs. Kerner; 2103, Ross vs. Schrek; 2119, Leary vs. Gumbiner; 2140, Wood vs. Winans.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2062, Moneuse vs. Blont; 2089, Voskamp vs. Engel; 860, Reyment vs. Boyd; 2167, McCoy vs. Murray; 2169, Haddock vs. Funk; 2171, Wyman vs. Hallan; 2177, Eggers vs. McGuire; 2181, Robinson vs. Guttstam; 2185, Unger vs. Rechenbach; 2187, Van Buren vs. Stewart; 2189, Clarkson vs. Brennan; 2191, Brummer vs. Olven; 2195, Michels vs. Hertz; 2197, Keon vs. Elloe; 2199, Bland vs. Browne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1898, Grant vs. Johnston; 2019, Secor vs. Rosenberg; 1896, Losnier vs. Cause; 2055, Quackenbush vs. Lawrence; 2007, Russel vs. Hartog; 2131, Ribon vs. Cohen; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 2156, Bosworth vs. Davis; 1270½, Devine vs. Laimbeer; 2158, Slattery vs. Simonson; 2164, Emberson vs. Wise; 2166, Friend vs. Sharpe; 2168, Emberson vs. Reakes; 2170, McTurk vs. Ferguson; 2172, McDonough vs. Donty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Bourke and David Mooney, robbery; Edward Dempsey and Joseph Scullen, burglary; John W. Hutchinson, John Johnson, and James Haley, burglary; Timothy Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; Mary E. Maloney, felonious assault and battery; George Green, felonious assault and battery; James Donnelly, larceny from the person; John O'Connell, larceny from the person; William Clark and James Armstrong, grand larceny; Richard Walker, grand larceny; Hamilton Thompson, grand larceny; John Green, grand larceny; Thomas Kelly, grand larceny; James Ward and Edward Morris, grand larceny; Albert Skroen, receiving stolen goods; Edward J. Sparenburg, receiving stolen goods; Herman Decker, receiving stolen goods; Martin J. Camanga, receiving stolen goods; Bridget Kane and Patrick O'Shea, abduction; James H. McGuire, petit larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 29, 35, 66, 102, 193, 104, 106, 107, 110, 112½, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, and 128. In future, twenty cases will be called each day, instead of thirty, as heretofore.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 8.

By Judge Fancher.

Butler *vs.* Ruthurt; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Beach, &c., *vs.* Myers et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Strewer *vs.* Faber et al.; motion denied.

Mentz *vs.* Mentz; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Collins *vs.* Markham; motion to continue the injunction is granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Carr *vs.* Knapp; motion to dismiss complaint granted.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton—Demand fair, at lower rates; irregular; Middlings, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 434 bales; gross, 913 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,750 bales; to the Continent, 1,221 bales; sales, last evening, 1,000 bales; to-day, 12,000 bales; stock, 150,837 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Strict Low Middling, 16¾c.; Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 466 bales; gross, 1,069 bales; exports, coastwise, 631 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,773 bales.

GALVESTON, May 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 426 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,691 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 43,429 bales.

MOBILE, May 8.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 742 bales; exports, coastwise, 523 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,169 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 578 bales; sales, 570 bales; stock, 30,793 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 17c.; receipts, 780 bales; shipments, 840 bales; stock, 35,016 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Flour steady and more active; sales of Superfine Spring at $5 75@$6 [illegible]; Extra Spring, $6@$6 50. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26¾ cash, or seller May; $1 [illegible], seller June; No. 3 do., $1 17¼; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at [illegible]c. cash; [illegible]; seller June; Rejected, 35c.@35½c. Oats quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 at [illegible]c. cash; [illegible], seller July; Rejected, 30c.@30½c.; White, 37c., on track. Rye in fair demand and firm at 69½c.@70c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Fall [illegible] at 75c.@76c.; No. 3, 64c.@7[illegible]. Pork dull and a shade lower; sales at $17 [illegible], seller June. Lard nominal at $9 10, seller June. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales; light inquiry. Whisky active and higher; sales at 88½c.@90c., closing at about 89½c. Freights dull and declining; Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; Corn, to Buffalo, [illegible]; Wheat, to Kingston, 14½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 7,[illegible] bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Lake and rail Imports for the last 24 hours—10,200 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 48,050 bushels Corn, 42,400 bushels Oats, 2,[illegible] bushels Barley. Exports by rail for the last 24 hours—72,400 bushels Wheat, 5,400 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75@$8 25; Amber Winter, [illegible]; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat scarce; sales small lot Chicago No. 2 at $1 [illegible]; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn weak; sales [illegible] bushels No. 2 at 48c.; 1,300 bushels new No. 2 at [illegible]. Oats quiet; Western Mixed held at 44c.@45c. Barley steady; Canada, 85c.@91c.; No. 2 Western, [illegible]; two-rowed State, 84c.@85c.; four-rowed State, [illegible]. Rye—Sales nominal, at 85c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 [illegible]@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring unchanged; Fall lower; only sample lots sold. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. on the track; 40½c.@40¾c., seller June; 45c. sacked. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2, 31c.@33½c. on the track, 34c.@34½c., seller June. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged; little doing. Whisky higher at 88½c. Pork very dull; freely offered at $18; only $17 50 bid. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c. Bacon dull and lower; Clear Sides freely offered at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., buyer June. Lard nominal. Hogs, $4 65@$5 10. Cattle declining; inferior to common, $2 [illegible]@$3 50; fat Beeves, $4@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 8.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 65, 2,000 bushels prime White Canada at $2 05, 2,000 bushels fair do. at $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,400 bushels Western, in car lots, at 60c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car [illegible] at 45c. Barley quiet and lower; Up-lake Canada held at $1 05. Corn-meal, $1 25 for bolted, $1 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 12,900 bushels Corn, 11,200 bushels Barley, 197,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; Southern White, 68c.@68c.; do. Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@64½c. Oats firm; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye quiet, steady, and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and a shade easier. Mess Pork nominal at $18 50@$19. Bulk Meats—Shoulders scarce and firm at 7½c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; sales, 50,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, at 9⅞c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard very dull and nominal at 9½c.@9¾c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at 93c.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and advanced 1c.; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 76; last half of May, $1 76½, June, $1 77½@$1 78; No. 1 Red, $1 81@$1 81½; Rejected Red, $1 50. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, spot, 47½c.; June, 47¾; August, 49½c.; Low Mixed, 46½c.@47c.; Yellow, 48c.; no grade, 46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 45c.; No. 2, 40c. June, 41½c. Clover-seed, $4 90. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; Corn to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 90. Wheat firm at $1 72. Corn firm at 46c.@47c. Rye firm at 88c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm at $1 10@$1 25. Butter steady. Provisions quiet. Pork offered at $18; sales at $18, buyer May. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders held at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9½c., buyer June; 10c., buyer August. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8c., Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c., Clear Sides, 10¼c.; some demand at ¼c. lower. Whisky firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $6 50; Fancy, $9. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Provisions quiet and easy. Pork declined to $18@$18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured and fancy, 14c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; sides, 9¼c.@9¾c., loose, ¼c.@½c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 9½c.@10c.; kegs, 10½c.@11c.; steam, 9c. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 36¾; No. 2, $1 28¾. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 69c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 8.—Flour quiet at $9@$9 50. Wheat steady; Extra White, $2 05; No. 1 White, $1 94½@$1 95; Amber Michigan, $1 76 bid; $1 78 asked. Corn steady; Yellow, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged; State, 40c. Freights—To Oswego, 9c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat weak; Red, $1 95; Amber, $2; Amber Spring, $1 80. Rye steady at 90c. Corn active; Yellow, 64½c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.; White, 66c. Oats steady; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 47c.@49c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 43½c. Resin quiet at $3 40 for Strained, $4 50 for Extra Pale, $5 75 for Pale, $5 for Window Glass. The Crude Turpentine market is unsettled; $2 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip, $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—Sugar in good demand at 6c.@6½c. for Common; 7c.@7½c. for Good Common; 8c.@8½c. for Fair to fully Fair. Whisky quiet at 91c.@92c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, $1 27¼; New-York sight, ⅛ premium.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $5@$10. Corn in fair demand and higher at 58c.@60c. Oats firmer at 46c. Pork firm and scarce. Lard unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye firm, with small sales of State on private terms. Corn—Market still favors buyer. Barley weak. Oats dull but steady; sales, 129 bags White State at 56c.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Wheat firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $1 73; No. 2 Red, $1 68. Corn steady at 51c.@52c. Oats quiet at 45c. Petroleum firm and unchanged; trade fair but not active.

AUGUSTA, May 8.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 141 bales; sales, 353 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, including 36 cars reported to arrive, 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,310 head or 430 cars, against 324 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance, with but little stock in yards to operate with; about 500 head were disposed of; sales, 235 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,160 lbs. to 1,267 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 25; 35 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,138 lbs. to 1,328 lbs., at $5 87@$6 12½; 34 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,111 lbs., at $5 50; 17 Texas Steers, averaging 1,072 lbs., at $5; 46 Michigan Stockers, averaging 913 lbs., at $5; 94 Canada stockers, averaging 884 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,000 head, against 8,400 for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; but little stock remaining unsold; sales, 872 Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $5 60@$6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,100, against a like number for the same time last week; market at a dead-lock; buyers and sellers apart ¼c. Up to noon not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; buyers offering $5 25 for choice lots. Prices nominal at $5 25@$5 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Cattle market opens quiet; the supply is 2,734 head less than last week's; the average quality is not so good as last week's; prices range from 5¼c.@6¼c. Milch Cows scarce and wanted; market stronger; sales were made at from $30@$60. Veal Calves—The supply is falling off, and prices are higher at 6c.@7c. Sheep and Lambs—Supply, 42 car-loads, being two cars in excess of last week; market buoyant and ½c. higher; sales of shorn State and Western at 5c.@6¼c.; Spring Lambs, 10c.@14c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91¼; Erie Railway shares, 50¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93¼; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94; Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £480,000 during the past week.

PARIS, May 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000f. during the past week.

Rentes opened at 54f. 60c., and closed at 54f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Cotton, to arrive, unchanged. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter.

12½ P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, April and May, at 8¾d.; from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8 11-16d.; from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in May and June, 8¾d., and from same ports, deliverable in July and August, at 8⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are for speculation and export.

3½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s.@12s. 3d. for Club. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14¼d. ₱ gallon.

Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in May or June, at 8 11-16d.; Charleston, deliverable in May or Charleston, April and shipped from Savannah or New-Orleans, May and June, at 8¾d.; and from New-Orleans, deliverable in May and June, at 8⅞d.

LONDON, May 8.—Linseed oil, £33 [illegible] ₱ ton. Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, May 8, via KEY WEST, Fla., May 8.—Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10@10½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange irregular; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 11@12 ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 14@16 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 20@21 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 15 ₱ cent. premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 8.

200	Western Union	87⅛	100	Pacific Mail	53⅜
	Canton Co.	105½		Lake Shore R.	92⅛
	N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅜		Union Pacific R.	32⅝
	Erie Railroad	64⅜	400	Tol. & Wab. R.	69⅝
	St. Paul Railroad	58⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	43⅛
	Rock Island R.	110⅛			
	C., C. & I. C. R.	35⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	118	$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115⅛	50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old	81½	200 Adams Express	95
Va. 6s, Con.	53½	Erie Railroad b. c.	64⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s, S. T.	7½	200 Harlem	126
Mo. 6s	94	Un. Pacific b. c.	32⅝
N. Y. C. 6s, '83	91¼	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	92⅝
Long Dock bds.	97⅜	12 M. & St. P. Pf.	74
Mich. So. S. F.	101¼	do. bet. call	74
D., M. & T. 1st	87	M. & St. P. b. c.	58⅝
Un. Pac. 1st	86⅜	35 Clev. & Pitts. G.	88⅜
A. & T. H. 1st	99½	N. J. Cen.	103
C. & N. W. 1st	100	C. & R. I. b. c. b4	110⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st	96	T., W. & W. b. c.	69¾
Han. & St. Jo. 1st	87	B., H. & E. b. c.	6
Gt. W. 1st, '88	95¼	Del., L. & W.	103
Gal. & Chi. 1st	102	Morris & Essex	93
C., R. I. & P. 7s	103⅜	Chi. & Alt. b. c.	111
C. & N. W. Con.	88¼	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	43⅛
N. J. So. 1st	76	C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3	35⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st	87½		
C., C. & I. C. 2d	73⅜		
T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	88½		
North. Mo. 1st	91⅛		
B. C. R. & M. 1st	90		
Canton Co. b. c.	105		
Quick. Min. Co.	40		
Quick. Pref. b. c.	50		
W. Un. Tel. b. c.	86⅝		
Del. & H. Canal	114⅝		
P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. b3	53		
N. Y. C. & H. R.	101½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	121⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, Reg., '81 bet. call	118⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	118⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, called bonds	116⅝	50,000 do.	118⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call	120
20,000 do. bet. call	115⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, cur.	115⅛
		6,000 do.	115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Western Union c.	86⅜	300 Lake Shore	91⅞
100 Pacific Mail	52⅝	200 Panama	118⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101⅜	Rock Island	109⅝
200 Union Pacific	32⅛	St. Paul	58⅜
		Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
		C., C. & I. C.	35⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	53½	200 Pacific M. b. c.	52⅝
2,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. c.	105	C., C., C. & I. R.	89
1,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs.	103⅛	Panama R. b. c.	115
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	86⅜	C. & Rock I. R.	110⅝
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	74½	do. bet. call	110⅛
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	72	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	58⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	102¾	30 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	93¾
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	103⅞	100 Ohio & M. b. c. b10	44
1,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st	38⅜	H. & St. Joseph	41
1,000 T., P. & W., E. div.	92¾	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	35
1,000 T., P. & W., W. D.	88¾		
300 Canton Co.	107⅛		
18 Adams Express	95½		
400 West. U. T. b. c.	86⅝		
Erie R. Pref.	74		
N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101¾		
L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3	91⅝		
Union Pac. b. c.	32⅝		

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100 Canton	102⅛	600 Erie Railway s60	63⅛
1000 Western Union	86⅞	Panama	115⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅜	400 Rock Island	109⅝
400 Pacific Mail	53⅛	1200 Lake Shore	91⅝
100 Union Pac. b3	32⅛	200 St. Paul	58⅜
		100 St. Paul Pref. b3	74
		100 Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
		1400 Han. & St. Jo.	41

THURSDAY, May 8—P. M.

The *Bulls* in the Gold speculation attempted a slight squeeze for the use of the Cash Gold this morning, without attempting to advance the sales in the open market, which were a fraction easier than yesterday—117⅛@117¼ ₩ cent. They succeeded in exacting 1-16 of 1 ₩ cent. on a few loans of the use of the Cash Gold until to-morrow, but before the close of Bank hours they had to pay 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum interest for carrying over their balances. This party bought $1,300,000 of the $1,500,000 Gold sold by the Treasury at 12 o'clock at 117.27⅛ ₩ cent., and other purchases were made at 117.32 to 117.39 ₩ cent. The whole bidding amounted to $5,895,000, at 117.08 to 117.39 ₩ cent.

The rates of Exchange on London on actual Cash sales to-day were 108¼@108⅜ ₩ cent., 60 days, and 109¼@109⅜ ₩ cent. for sight Bills. The market is well supplied with cheap Bills, and with a further slight concession in the rates a fair business is promised for the steamers sailing on Saturday. To-day the transactions were not very free. The Anglo-American and German-American Bankers are buying United States 5-20s, and, indeed, all our Coupon Public Funds, as rapidly as they are brought into market, on the temptation of high prices, but the demand runs ahead of the supply, and a little more attention is consequently turned to some of our established Railroad Mortgages.

Money was lent with some freedom to the Stock Exchange borrowers to-day at 7 ₩ cent., and some balances left over near the close of Bank hours were offered below this rate. The Banks are discounting for their regular dealers at the same rate, and on the street there is a demand for prime mercantile paper at 8@10 ₩ cent.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange is not yet made consistent with the returning ease in Money. To-day the market was irregular. There was rather a spirited demand for some of the lighter-priced Western Roads, like St. Paul, Ohio's, Union Pacific, &c., and also for Pacific Mail, while Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Western Telegraph were cheaper than yesterday, the Lake Shore Stock hesitating on the official report of the business of 1872 made to the meeting of Stockholders at Cleveland, yesterday. It is not questioned that the 8 ₩ cent. Dividend of the year was faithfully earned, but the apprehension is expressed that the additional burden of the Income Loan of $6,000,000, of which $600,000 must be paid off every year, and the threatened competion from the new Canada Southern route to Chicago, may imperil the net results for the Stock of the traffic of 1873. Thus far, however, there is an increase of 16⅜ ₩ cent. gross traffic on last year. There was a further advance in Panama Stock, and a more confident demand, apparently, for Pacific Mail. The General Share list had a steady appearance at the close of the day. At the Exchange Board this morning there was an improved demand for the Erie and old Western Railroad Mortgages. The Eries are nearly all finding their way to London, where four-fifths of the Common Stock are now controlled.

Closing Quotations—MAY 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	120⅛	120
American Gold	117⅜	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110
Pacific Mail	52⅛	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜	73⅜
St. Paul Common	58⅜	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	86⅞
Erie	64⅜	64⅛
Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅞
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅜	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69⅜	70
Harlem	125⅛	126
North-west	80	80

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

Gold receipts	$374,701 39
Gold payments	397,827 30
Gold balance	42,545,103 38
Currency receipts	351,970 95
Currency payments	972,022 12
Currency balance	10,545,161 38
Customs	265,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct., reg., '81	118⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅛
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81	121⅛	5-20 reg., '67	116
5-20 reg., '62	116	5-20 coup., '67	120
5-20 coup., '62	116	5-20 reg., '68	116
Called Bonds, '62	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116	5s coup., '81	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65	117⅛	6s Currency	116
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118		

The designated Bonds and Registered Certificates of the 5-20 Loan of 1862 for redemption in Gold, June 1, are now selling at the price of Gold.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	85¾
Erie 1st M. Ex.	101	Han. & Naples 1st	67
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	85
Long Dock Bonds	97⅜	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	98	N. Jer. Cen. 1st, new	103⅜
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	100	N. Jer. S. 1st 7s	76
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96½
Mich. Cons. 7s, 1902	100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	101⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	104⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	93⅛	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	97⅛
Clev., P. & A. old bds	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	97¼
Clev., P. & A. n. bds	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	84
Det., M. & Tol. bds	96⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	97⅝
Buff. & Erie new bds	96	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	108
Lake Shore Div. bds	92⅛	M. & St. P. 7s, G., R. D.	92¾
Lake Shore C. R. bds	98⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	84⅝
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	103⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	93
U. Pac. 1st bds	86⅜	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93⅛
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	74⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104⅛
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	71⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87⅛
B. & S. Ill. 1st bds	86	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	72⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	80	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	94⅛	Tol., P. & W. Bur. Div.	86
Chi. & N. W. C. bds	89⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99⅛	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s	72
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	86⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Del., L. & W. 1st	100⅛	Bost., H. & Erie 1st	38⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d	97⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85
D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	100	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97⅛	
City 6s, new	101½	101½
Camden and Amboy	119⅝	120
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	54¼
Reading	115⅝	116
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅝	26
Northern Central	35	About.
Lehigh Navigation	40	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅝	94

The managers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road are said to have agreed to a consolidation of the gross earnings with the North-west, for seven years, or until the year 1880, on the basis of 40 ₩ cent. to the St. Paul, and 60 ₩ cent. to the North-west. The contract is made subject to the approval of certain European interests (in Holland, chiefly,) in the North-west Road, and in the Preferred Stock of the St. Paul. Both Roads are now showing a gain in traffic over last season. The North-west for the fiscal year ending 31st inst., will probably report a gain of over $1,000,000. The St. Paul Road, in April, earned $574,000, as against $474,000 in April, 1872.

The Stock of the Canton Land Company of Baltimore went up suddenly to-day to 108@110 ₩ cent., but subsequently fell back to 103@104 ₩ cent. All these figures are far above the recent ruling of the Stock, 90 ₩ cent. to par. There seems to be no question that the affairs of the Company are looking unusually bright, but beyond this, rumor connects the rise in the Stock with the Concentration upon the property of the Stations of the Philadelphia and Wilmington, Northern Central, and Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Companies.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury, and present United States Senator from Massachusetts, was in Wall-street to-day, and was warmly welcomed by his numerous banking friends. He returns to his home in Massachusetts to-morrow.

We learn that the traffic on the New-York Central Road this Spring, as compared with the large results of last year, runs ahead from $300,000 to $500,000 per month. In March the increase is asserted to be half a million of dollars.

The sales of lands by the North Pacific Company in April averaged $5 75 per acre.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of April were:

In 1873	$333,235
In 1872	273,920
Increase in 1873	$59,315

COMPARATIVE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Roads.	April 1873.	April 1872.	Jan. 1 to May 1 1873.	Jan. 1 to May 1 1872.
Atlantic & G. W.*	$370,774	$309,724	$1,435,952	$1,362,862
Atlantic & Pac.	73,952	60,405	270,774	209,724
Bur., C. R. & M.	77,387	64,581	302,687	269,090
Central Pacific	1,132,920	949,598	3,654,255	2,960,420
Chicago & Alton	412,418	374,578	1,576,790	1,451,795
Chicago & N. W.	920,516	880,375	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., C., C. & I.	423,538	381,113	[illegible]	1,414,300
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	644,058	588,071	2,386,036	2,304,300
Ind., Bl. & W.	104,048	100,671	437,205	422,184
Kansas Pacific*	232,270	224,745	808,272	803,760
Lake Shore	1,504,549	1,480,250	5,597,518	5,699,755
Marietta & Cin.	150,562	145,353	705,297	591,637
Michigan Cen.*	497,260	[illegible]	2,116,810	1,828,140
Mil. & St. Paul	560,226	474,166	1,882,677	1,748,962
Mo., Kan. & T.	201,700	117,543	789,769	536,662
Ohio & Miss.	332,230	273,320	1,224,662	1,074,776
Pacific of Mo.*	280,791	205,356	1,054,497	1,017,271
Alton & T. H.	113,632	115,517	......	......
do. branches*	53,033	36,946	......	......
St. L. & Iron M.*	155,752	127,367	684,396	649,422
St. L., K. C. & N.	232,336	220,169	871,975	880,390
St. L. & S. E.	110,710	......	409,165	......
Wabash	446,327	447,213	1,699,528	1,779,980

* Three weeks only in April of each year.—*Commercial & Financial Chronicle.*

The *Daily Bulletin* makes the April traffic on twenty-one lines of Road, not including the New-York Central or Pennsylvania, $9,941,020, as against $8,854,000 for the same month last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1873.

☞ The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of, from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. cannot be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending the following for Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c.

Only $3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

We have just published a pamphlet giving a full description of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its advantages, and particular information concerning the agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources; the remarkable coal and iron deposits; and the opportunities for settlement, investment, and the employment of capital and labor in various industries along its route, copies of which may be had, free of charge, upon application in person or by mail.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ WE RECOMMEND as a perfectly safe and at the same time a very profitable investment, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

The road is being built for less than original estimates.

It is the shortest line from the lakes to the Atlantic.

More than half the line is in successful operation and balance nearly ready for rails.

Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile, and issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, both registered and coupon, interest six per cent., May 1 and Nov. 1, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, free of Government tax.

For sale or exchange for other marketable securities by the

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; safe facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	10	Leather, sides	5,931
Broom-corn, bales	37	Resin, bbls.	4,971
Copper, bbls.	28	Spirits Turp., bbls.	422
Copper, casks	150	Tar, bbls.	804
Cotton, bales	2,099	Moss, bales	52
Dried Fruit, pks.	232	Oil-cake, pks.	2,518
Eggs, bbls.	3,136	Beef, pks.	202
Beans, bbls.	85	Pork, pks.	777
Hemp, bales	8	Cut-meats, pks.	1,754
Hides, No.	2,460	Lard, tcs.	1,240
Hides, bdls.	446	Lard, kegs	100
Flour, bbls.	5,215	Butter, pks.	2,421
Meal, bbls.	270	Cheese, pks.	1,345
Meal, bags	429	Tallow, pks.	67
Wheat, bushels	37,287	Grease, pks.	41
Corn, bushels	64,424	Starch, pks.	1,900
Oats, bushels	51,877	Rice, pks.	122
Malt, bushels	500	Tobacco, hhds.	569
Peas, bushels	1,200	Tobacco, pks.	189
Oil, bbls.	100	Wool, bales	111
Oil, Lubricating, bbls.	60	Whisky, bbls.	725

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—3,630 lbs. Bacon, 18 bales Furs, 246 cases Sewing-machines, 3,242 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Pork, 109 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1,176 bales Cotton, 230 tubs Lard, 16 boxes Castings.

By the bark Ceres, for Bristol—1,935 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—73 hhds. Tobacco, 284 cases Tobacco, 26 tcs. Tobacco, 1,077 bales Cotton, 45 bales Skins, 441 bags Ore, 23 bales Leather, 1 case Pistols, 2 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig Fruttagola, for Gibraltar and orders—6,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Minnehaha, for Londonderry—51,874 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 37 hhds. Tobacco, 5 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer Svend, for Stockholm—4,305 boxes Bacon, 350 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Humboldt, for Stettin—575 bales Cotton, 1,775 tcs. Lard, 1,430 pigs Lead, 3,391 Hides, 69 pks. Agricultural Implements, 294 boxes Brass, 2,600 cases Cartridges, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 13 boxes Bacon, 7 tcs. Hams, 3,156 bdls. Hides, 6 Trucks, 13 bales Leather, 75 boxes Syrup.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—2 cases Hair, 565 sacks Ore, 150 pks. Provisions, 4 tcs. Hams, 271 tcs. Lard, 69 tcs. Grease, 50 bbls. Red Oil, 300 bbls. Beef, 1,500 boxes Extract, 7 bags Cotton-seed, 102 bbls. Pork, 310 boxes Flavine, 1 Piano, 226 bales Tobacco, 425 pks. Agricultural Implements, 12 bales Furs, 174 rolls Leather, 7 cases Veneers, 27 bbls. Casings, 134 boxes Clocks, 251 bbls. Apples, 745 Hides, 527 boxes Bacon, 277 Sewing-machines, 10 pks. Machinery, 450 Oars, 39 bbls. Lard Oil, 71 bales Skins, 12 cases Cuttings.

ASHES—Have been quoted as before, on a slow trade, on the basis of $8 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Trade has been dull in all kinds, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 6½c.@7c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—A moderate business has been noted in Rio and Santos on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 300 bags Rio and 200 bags Santos, by the Ontario, on private terms, and 4,650 bags Santos, by the Bernard, at 18½c., gold, leaving the stock in first hands here, this evening, 76,319 bags, and at the outports, 27,073 bags, with 92,090 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. There has been more call for Maracaibo, of which 2,540 bags, by the Stormy Petrel, have been purchased within the range of 18½c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb. Java is in reduced stock and held with firmness, the recent placing of 14,576 mats, by the Queen of the Seas, Netherland and Orange, cutting down the supply in first hands to 2,150 bags and 10,627 mats. In other kinds a restricted business has been noted, the late dealings (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 1,050 bags Java, 465 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags Laguayra, 250 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 760 bags San Domingo, shipped to Hamburg by first hands. The total stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, is estimated at 31,352 bags and 10,627 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@17¾c., fair, 18c.@18½c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17½c.@19½c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been slow of sale for early delivery, with quotations nominally unchanged. Sales, [illegible] bales to shippers, 248 bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales on speculation. For forward delivery, the dealings have been less extensive, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 20,800 bales, (of which 4,700 bales last evening and 14,100 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18⅛c.@18 3-16c.; June at 18½c.@18 9-16c.; July at 19 3-16c.@19¼c.; August at 18 13-32c.; September at 17¾c.; October at 17¼c.; November at 17c., and December at 16 15-16c.@17⅛c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,099 bales, including 278 bales from Indianola, 629 bales from Charleston, 1,192 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 4,965 bales, and thus far this week 36,680 bales, against 36,368 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1 3,285,645 bales, against 2,580,587 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	22

EGGS—Have met with a readier sale, within the improved range of from 14c.@16½c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main dealings in really good to prime stock at 14½c.@15½c.@16c. ₩ dozen.

FISH—A lively trade has been noted in the leading kinds, especially in Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, which have been held with more confidence. Dry Cod quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$10 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $3 65@$4 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and quoted quite firm, particularly shipping stock, which has been in very good request, mostly for the English market at full rates for desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 34, chiefly $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 30; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ₩ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 5,250 bbls. shipping Extras at full figures.

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, and without material change as to values. Trade altogether in job lots to meet urgent wants. Offerings restricted. Sales, 900 bbls.; $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and at $8 25@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₩ bbl.... California and Oregon Flour has been quiet since our last, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Sales equal to 260 bbls., chiefly at $9 50@$9 75 for California and $10 25@$10 50 for Oregon. Rye Flour has been in good request and active at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 85@$6 for Fancy; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at from $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in demand at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 20@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, $3 40 for Caloric, $3 65@$3 75 for Fancy do., and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 550 bbls.... Bag-meal selling in lots at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow....Oat-meal inactive at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted up again about a cent a bushel on the better grades, which have been in light supply and wanted, mainly for shipment. The poorer grades have also been quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for export. In Winter Wheat the dealings have been very limited, on a steady basis as to values, in view of the meagre offerings of really prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 68 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 67½@$1 69 for No. 2 do., afloat, car lots; $1 63@$1 64 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 64 for fair average samples of rail stock; $1 52@$1 58 for poor to choice No. 3 Spring, mainly at the latter rate; $1 72½ for a small lot of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $2 20 for White California, in store; $1 92@$2 04 for Red and Amber Western, car lots. For forward delivery no further transactions of moment were reported; prices were about steady. ....Corn has been in fair demand for shipment and home use, at firm prices for prime old Mixed Western, and about steady rates for the more desirable samples of new stock. The comparatively liberal arrivals gave buyers the advantage on the poorer grades of new. Sales have been reported since our last, of 87,500 bushels at 69½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 67c. for do., in store; 67c.@68½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 67¼c.@68c. for fair to prime; 68½c.@69c. for new Yellow Western. For forward delivery, prime soil Mixed Western was in request at 63c. for the first half of June options, with, however, 65c.@66c. asked, preventing business....Rye held above the views of purchasers, and inactive; quoted at 97c.@$1 for Western, and $1 for Canada, in bond....Barley quiet and dull at about former figures; 2,400 bushels Canada Wheat sold at $1 18; and car lots of Western at 85c.@90c....Barley Malt quiet and nominally unchanged....New Oats have been attracting more attention from the trade, and the more desirable samples have been quoted stronger in price, particularly White, the offerings of which have been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 66,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 50c.@50½c. for average car stock; 49c.@50½c. for new Black do.; 54c.@56c. for fair to choice new White do.; 52½c. for poor do.; 50c. for ordinary mixed State. Old stock quiet and nominal as to values....Feed has been selling in lots as wanted within the previous range of $20@$26 ₩ ton, as to quality.

HAY AND STAW—Values show no material alteration. The better qualities of stock meet with a prompt market on arrival. The poorer grades come in quite freely, and are in rather moderate request. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 30@$1 50; Good Hay, $1 15@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 75c.@90c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 55c.@65c., ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, since our last, at unaltered figures; sales 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c., and 85 bbls. New-Orleans at 76c.@90c. ₩ gallon. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 3,628 hhds. Cuba, 115 hhds. Porto Rico, 149 hhds. English Islands, and 2,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c., chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@45c., and English Islands at 30c.@50c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement, with sales reported since our last of 400 bbls. good Standard at $3 07½; 930 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 75 ₩ 280 lbs.... Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine rather firmer but quiet; sales, 130 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@50½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—A sale of 40,000 gallons Linseed to a crusher was reported at 97c.; jobbing trade moderate; quotations about as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 9½c. ₩ gallon....Refined in rather slack request on the basis of 20c. here, and 19½c. at Philadelphia, early deliveries....Naphtha moderately inquired for at firm prices; 3,500 bbls. City sold at 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and nearly nominal for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $18 25; 120 bbls. old do. at $18....For forward delivery, business has been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted lower, on sales of only 50 bbls. new Western Mess, June options, at $18@$18 50, closing at $18; and 250 bbls. do., July, at $18....City Dressed Hogs in demand at 7½c.@8c.; Western nominal.... Cut Meats have been quoted rather irregular, on a less confident demand; sales, 400 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 7c.; 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, sugar-cured, at 12c.; 55 pks. Pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c; and sundry odd lots of Bulk Meats, within the previous range....Bacon very dull, with Short Clear quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Long Clear at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Western Short Rib and Cumberland at 9c., without important movements; a sale of 150 boxes Long Clear was reported at 9⅞c. ....Lard heavy and drooping, on freer offerings, and a restricted inquiry for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales for early delivery, 200 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅛c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 9⅛c., closing with 9c. as the best bid. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, May option, at 9⅛c.; 1,900 tcs. do., June, at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., closing with 9½c. bid, and 9 9-16c. asked, and 1,000 tcs. do., July, at 9⅞c....Beef products have been very sparingly inquired for at unchanged quotations, ranging from $9@$11 for New Mess; $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....Butter and Cheese quoted about steady within the former range, on a comparatively fair movement.

RICE—Has been selling in lots at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 17,600 bags.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy is scarce, and held with more firmness on a fair inquiry. Most other kinds quiet, but quoted about steady. Clover quoted at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb., for ordinary to fancy. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $4 50@$4 60, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70, gold, ₩ lb.

SOAP—The demand has been mostly for domestic makes, which have been steady in price. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been almost wholly for job lots, which have been quoted quite firm. Mace quoted at from $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.; Cassia at 26c.@26½c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for, and quoted steady. The main business has been in the better grades of refining stock. Notwithstanding the liberal arrivals the principal holders have shown firmness, many of them storing their goods rather than yield in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,397 hhds. and 280 boxes, including 400 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 34 hhds. grocery do. at 9½c.; 1,833 hhds. strict fair to prime refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c., (of which 1,024 hhds. were placed late yesterday at 7⅞c.@8¼c.;) 130 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.; and 280 boxes do. at 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 12, 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Grocery Cuba 8½c.@9¼c.; Grocery Porto Rico at 8½c.@9⅝c.; Manila, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11⅞c.; Crushed at 11⅞c.; Granulated at 11⅜c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellows at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. The receipts of Raw since May 1, and stock to-day, Messrs. Waite, Creighton & Morrison report thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since May 1	18,929	7,624	21,512	806
Stock May 8, 1873	56,212	38,619	204,489	4,681
Stock May 9, 1872	61,776	60,195	31,635	1,497

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 230,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to choice; Market firm. Stearine firm, though rather quiet; 60,000 lbs. sold, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., brought very steady prices, the general range being up to figures on recent sales in the regular market. The catalogue was well sold up, and included 151 half chests Twankay at 18c.; 73 half chests Hyson at 21c.@26c.; 930 half chests Young Hyson at 24c.@92c.; 988 half chests Imperial at 26c.@62c.; 1,648 half chests Gunpowder at 38c.@$1 06; 9 half chests Hyson Twankay at 20c.; 797 half chests Formosa Oolong at 36½c.@50c.; 1,449 half chests Foochow Oolong at 23c.@50½c.; 851 half chests Amoy Oolong at 25c.@36c.; 405 half chests Souchong at 25½c.@36c.; 1,001 half chests Japan at 45½c.@73½c.

WHISKY—Sales, 150 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₩ gallon; market firmer.

FREIGHTS—An active inquiry has been noted from Grain shippers, especially by steam, for Liverpool, with comparatively free engagements, stock deliverable to vessels, within the remainder of the week, at firm rates. The offerings of most other kinds of produce were moderate at steady figures. In the chartering line, a moderate demand was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, partly for suitable tonnage, to arrive, with holders showing more confidence, and still for vessels for the Grain, Tobacco, and Lumber business....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain, deliverable to vessels, through the month, at 6d. for Corn, and 6½d. for Wheat; 60 bales Furs and Skins and 35 bales Leather on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., and by steam, 600 bbls. do. at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₩ bushel; 27 tcs. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 150 pks. Provisions and 25 bbls. Oil at 30s.; and 325 tons Oil-cake at 23s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with about 3,200 qrs. Grain, reported from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 6s. 9d., or if direct at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Belfast, a British bark, 390 tons, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, on private terms, and, by steam, 300 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d., and 120 boxes Bacon at 40s....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of Wheat at 11d. ₩ bushel; 560 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d., and 20 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 40s....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon, 275 pks. Lard, 300 bbls. Beef, 250 pks. Provisions, and 3,800 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 393 tons, with equal to about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Stettin, by steam, 1,800 pks. Lard, 575 bales Cotton, 3,000 pks. Merchandise, and a quantity of Hides, at firm rates....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 353 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 7½d.; another, 248 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia (a recharter,) at 7s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, an Italian bark, 491 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, (as chartered previous to arrival) on private terms....For the west coast of Italy direct, a German bark, 643 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 47s. 6d.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 30th day of April A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY G. HEALY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BUTLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,433.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert W. Butler, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
ap25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PHILIPSON and CAROLINE KERN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Charles Philipson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of April, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap25-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PHINEAS M. SMITH and SAMUEL W. BARD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Phineas M. Smith and Samuel W. Bard, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, bankrupts aforesaid. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the debtors to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.
GUILD & LUM, Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—At New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1873. To ——: Sir: This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 27th day of May, instant, I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours, &c., NATHAN HOBART, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey, Room No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated May 8, 1873.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—In the matter of the CROTON FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Croton Falls Manufacturing Company, of Croton Falls, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee,
my9-law3wF* No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. LANGENBACH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
C. LANGENBACH.
JACOB SELIGMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

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NOTICE.—BRICK-LAYERS OF THE U. O. A. B.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to abstain from working on job, 63d-st. and Madison-av., until Mr. Cochran's claims are settled. By order of council. CHARLES TOWER, President.
THOS. KIERNAN, Recording Secretary.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERMAN, French, and Irish help for any capacity, for City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, will be found a superior class of German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress; understands French fluting, polishing, and all sorts of fineries; is willing to assist in some chamber-work, if required; can give the best references from first-class families in this City. Apply at French Office, 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant German girl; is fully competent and willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat and steady young girl; is a good waitress; also, careful, neat chamber-maid; City or country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and take care of a baby; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 3 East 53d-st., last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good City references. Call at No. 767 9th-av., corner 51st-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; does not object to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 322 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl lately landed as chamber-maid; would assist with washing. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, Nos. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY COOK, who understands ordinary cooking well, and is a good bread baker; would not object to part of the washing in a small family; age thirty; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman, highly recommended as being a very excellent cook; sober, honest, pleasant, saving, &c.; can do all kinds of cooking in the best manner; French and English; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, or Assist in Washing.—By a very neat, tidy, and highly-recommended young woman, as being a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; sober, honest, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; one who understands her business; reference given from a family where she lived seven years; no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 16 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as first-class cook in a Jewish or German family; has twelve and a half years' City reference from her last place. Also a young girl as waitress; has City reference. Call at No. 179 Varick-st.; the 6th-av. cars pass the door.

COOK—WITHOUT WASHING; UNDERstands cooking, baking, and pastry in all their branches; no objection to the country with a City family; best City references; age thirty-eight; wages $20. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German Protestant girl who understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and is a very excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable German girl; is a first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call or address J. T., No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMIcal woman, as cook in a private family, or take charge of house in the absence of family; best City reference from last employer. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 9th-st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, IN A PRIvate family; she is a good cook, also a good baker; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy girl, to cook and assist with the washing, or would do house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she is an excellent bread and cake maker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable young German girl, as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; would take a place to do general house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 55 West 9th-st.

COMPANION AND ASSISTANT TO an elderly lady; is conversant in all the duties of housekeeping; understands sewing, fancy work; no objections to leave the City; references exchanged. Address No. 123 East 12th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—BY A REspectable young girl by the day to do house-cleaning or laundry-work; best City reference. Address Carry Burns, No. 76 Mott-st., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY REspectable English person as housekeeper; will take entire charge of a good house; is an excellent manager; understands cooking and marketing; kind and obliging; first-class reference. Address B. C., No. 1,286 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY WOULD like a position as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady; or is willing to accept any other position of trust not menial; good references. Address M. M. D., No. 68 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT and tidy German girl, or would go as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging, and in every way competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; is a good cook, and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good references; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

INVALID NURSE OR GENTLEMAN'S servant.—By an English Protestant man with the best City recommendations, as well as European, for capability, honesty, integrity, and sobriety; has had large experience. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable English Protestant woman as maid and seamstress, or would go as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; she is an excellent seamstress, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has no objection to travel or go in the country; she can give excellent references, and is willing to take care of grown children if necessary. Call at No. 597 6th-av., in the store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTant respectable person who speaks French and English; is a good seamstress, dress-maker, and hair-dresser. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very competent and highly recommended young woman, who has lived, in well-known City families; wages $16. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, Protestant, in City or country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-work and Plain Sewing.—Grown children, neat sewer, nice girl, with satisfactory City references; wages, $15. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT NURSE TO attend on an invalid lady, or will take charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business; would like to accompany a family to Europe or to the sea-shore; has been used to traveling in Europe; does not get sea-sick; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; three years' references. Call at present employer's, No 10 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER WET nurse. Apply to-day at No. 31 West 22d-st., after 9 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE FRENCH GIRL who is a good seamstress and very fond of children; understands the whole care of children; is willing to do some chamber-work; no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials. Call at French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent, and willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, very respectable, and excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate; experienced nurse for young or grown children, or lady's maid; very best testimonials. Apply at 33c 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children, and fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; many years' City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to bring up an infant from its birth; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE FOR GROWN children not younger than two years; has several years' reference from last place. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Call at No. 293 5th-av., present employer's.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very pleasant and presentable young woman, competent, intelligent, and with good City references; wages, $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 42d-st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a small family. Call at present employer's, No. 104 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS WAITress. Apply at No. 13 East 57th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH FIRST-class references, desires to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; speaks English and Spanish. Address No. 31 West 13th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BUTLER, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED young Englishman, speaking French, on a gentleman's place, or gentleman's family, as butler, waiter, coachman and gardener, or general servant. Apply for two days at No. 28 Whitehall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine carriages, horses, and harness; five years' reference for New-York and Newport driving from a first-class family. Can be seen at or address T. M., Brewster's carriage sales-rooms, 27th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; first-class coachman and gardener; wife will do chamber-work and waiting; no family; first-class reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. B. M., Box No. 28, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man; understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages in every respect; has five years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at, or address Coachman, No. 6 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single; City or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; has had ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Address B. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., at Dr. Lockhard's, No. 124 East 13th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR Groom.—By a single Protestant young man; understands his duties perfectly; good driver and excellent groom; City or country; good City reference. Call or address D. S., private stable, 119 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; understands his business perfectly; is a good, steady, and careful driver; thoroughly competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Call or address G. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, a Protestant, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; sober and steady; two years in last place; can be well recommended. Address J. T. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; an excellent groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address B. B., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE SINGLE man of experience; understands his business thoroughly; strictly sober; best City reference. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMpetent man; is an excellent groom and careful, steady driver; strictly temperate; unexceptionable City references for six years. Call on or address James, No. 118 West 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 127 East 23d-st. for two days, or address J. R.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and flowers, and can give four years' City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man who understands the business; will be generally useful; not afraid of work; best references given. Address C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has seven years' City reference; the country preferred. Address J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man; understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address M., 311 4th-av.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK and Laundress, or House-work and Dairy.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; is an experienced farm hand; can drive and groom horses, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, nice butter-maker, and can do general house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN, AGED THIRTY years, who thoroughly understands all branches of outdoor gardening, pruning, bordering, laying out walks, &c.; also a good driver and groom, and can milk; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the forcing of fruits and flowers; kitchen and flower gardening in all its branches. Apply at Norten's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN, OR WOULD make himself generally useful; by a young man, Protestant; City or country. Apply to or address A. B., No. 4 East 31st-st., for two days.

USEFUL MAN OR ASSISTANT GARdener.—By a Protestant man who can do plain gardening; also, milk, mow lawns, edge walks, groom and drive horses, farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Henry, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference; is disengaged on account of family going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 10 East 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family, or valet to a single gentleman; City or country. Address P. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and assist with washing. Apply at No. 312 East 123th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A single man as butler. Experienced men can address, with full particulars, M. E. G., Box No. 36 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A farm a short distance in the country; must understand the care of horses and cattle. Apply at No. 122 Pearl-st., first floor.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IRON house a well educated young man, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who resides with his parents in this City. Address Box No. 2,009 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—WOODWORTH planers and matchers, surfacers, molding, mortising, tenoning, sticking, resawing, shaping, swing saw, saw-tables, band and scroll saw machines, band saw blades, leather and rubber belting, hose, &c., nearly new. G. HARVEY & CO., No. 23 Ferry-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIER'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Amie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ALADDIN.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARSAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $4; ten copies, one year, $35—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is a pressing though not very pleasant subject of contemplation for New-York taxpayers and property-owners to find that nearly every piece of fraudulent City legislation which it has been attempted to smuggle through in the closing days of the session has been for the profit of the Department of Public Works. The charter was bad enough, with its enormous concessions to this overgrown department and to the powers of its single head. The supplement to the charter tried to make this department all but irresponsible, and even succeeded in materially diminishing the checks upon its expenditures. The outrageous piece of legislation called the Local Improvements bill, which got rushed through the Assembly yesterday, and which the determined opposition of Mr. D. P. WOOD only saved from being passed by the Senate, is one of those attempts at wholesale plunder for which somebody must be held directly responsible. It is a remarkable testimony to Controller GREEN'S character for rectitude, that the conspirators who put through this swindling piece of legislation should have found it necessary to lull any suspicions about it by false representations that he had approved of it. But it is the reverse of creditable to Mr. VAN NORT if it should prove true, as asserted, that the bill was submitted to and fully approved by him. Speaker CORNELL fitly designated this bill as "one of the most outrageous jobs which had been brought into the Legislature this Winter." Yet we find Mr. HUSTED warmly defending it, Senator WOODIN trying his best to rush it through the Senate, and Mr. VAN NORT quoted as consenting to an attempt to make the Commissioner of Public Works an irresponsible "Boss," with powers on which TWEED would have scented millions of easy-gotten plunder. If any more supplementary bills are to be introduced this session, a clause adding a few Commissioners to the Department of Public Works would seem to be in order.

If proof were wanting of the wisdom of the method of appointment provided by the new charter, it would be found in the action thus far of the Mayor and Aldermen under the law. Mr. HAVEMEYER, knowing that his nominations must pass the scrutiny of the Aldermen, sent in unexceptionable names for Commissioners of Health and Taxes, while the Aldermen, being aware that their action would be reviewed by public opinion, yesterday confirmed these nominations by an almost unanimous vote. They went even further, and confirmed the nominee for Alderman in place of PETER GILSEY, deceased, thus placing beyond question their desire to co-operate heartily with the Mayor in securing the City honest and capable officials. It is due to the Republicans of this City to say that they earnestly desired and zealously labored for the result attained by the action of the Aldermen; thus giving an emphatic denial to the calumny that cliques are at work within the party to secure selfish ends. From the spirit thus far displayed we are certain that all the City offices will be worthily and easily filled. The Mayor and Aldermen must continue to act in concert for the public good.

Another blow has been given the jury system by the verdict of murder in the second degree in the Bleakley case. There was no question that this man killed the unfortunate woman who was his victim deliberately and from design, so that he was guilty of the capital crime or of nothing. His counsel evidently took this view of the case, and set up the defense of insanity, which the prisoner did his best to strengthen by maudlin protests against it, as well as incoherent words and behavior in court during the trial. The jury, however, saw fit to ignore the theory both of the defense and the prosecution, and have brought in a verdict that sets at defiance both the law and evidence in the case they were considering. If we have many more such decisions as this, trial by jury will become as uncertain and farcical as the turning of a penny. Under the new Jury law the District-Attorney will have the opportunity to choose jurors who are a few degrees removed from imbeciles, and we hope he will not fail to take advantage of all the chances which the law gives him. He must use every endeavor to avoid a conclusion so ridiculous as this in future murder trials.

No disposition is shown by the Legislature to take action on the Constitutional amendments, in accordance with the demands of public sentiment. The course of the Assembly last evening on this important matter was so discreditable that the members may as well adjourn before doing the State any further damage. To recommit these measures at this late day to the Joint Committee means to pass them over without any action, unless a different policy is compelled by an expression of public opinion which cannot be disregarded. It may be possible to force the members to record themselves plainly on these amendments, and we hope this at least will be done. The people are very desirous of knowing who among their legislators is in favor of unlimited corruption at Albany, through the continuance of the present facilities for special legislation.

There is a bare chance left that the bill to modify the Usury law will pass the Assembly in a mutilated form; but, as the Senate is not likely to agree to the changes made in the lower House, not much risk is taken in assuming that the measure is lost for the present. A feeling in its favor has, however, been developed much stronger than was expected at the beginning of the session, and it is evident that the Usury law of the State will soon be materially modified. Public opinion in the interior will not for several years, perhaps, be prepared for its total repeal, but such changes as the Winslow bill provides, which are really very slight, will, doubtless, be permitted very shortly.

Cheap Transportation.

In the convention which adjourned on Wednesday, and had for its object the promotion of cheap transportation between different parts of the Union, nine States were represented. Of these five were Western and North-western States, viz., Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The remainder were New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. It is plain that so far as the members of the convention represented an aroused popular feeling, with defined grievances and an earnest purpose, its weight was entirely in the West. The "delegates" from the Eastern States were not in any proper sense delegates at all, the representatives of the agricultural associations of this State excepted. Not so, however, the Western men. The fact that they had come many hundred miles, at considerable expense, and necessarily at more considerable inconvenience, to lay their views and purposes before the Eastern public, is proof conclusive that their motives were sincere and strong, and that they felt themselves respectably backed. Probably they were not disappointed in not finding here the feeling they left among their own neighbors. They could not have expected it. It was expressedly in order to awaken sympathy with that feeling that they came.

If our Western friends succeed in eliciting expressions of sympathy only, without any very definite promises of relief, they may fairly attribute that fact to the condition of their own minds. The proceedings of the convention made it very evident that its principal members, however clearly they may know what they want, have no very complete idea as to how they are to obtain it. They crave cheap transportation. Probably, also, they include in their demand safety, speed, certainty, and regularity. But assuming these for the present, their cry is for cheapness. To this end they invoke the power of the Government, asking it, both in the States and in the nation, to do two things—first, to limit the charges over existing routes; second, to encourage and aid new ones. These demands are reasonable in motive; they are also comprehensive in scope, and before they can be satisfied will awaken prolonged and doubtful discussion.

The convention disappointed the East in one important particular. It was singularly unfruitful as to precise information. It was not expected that the gentlemen who came to us from the West, full of zeal caught from a heated popular movement, would abstain wholly from rhetoric, or that they would be prepared with a comprehensive and matured proposal for the solution of the complicated railroad problem. But it was naturally thought that the discussions of the convention would afford definite information as to the workings of the railways in the West, the specific causes of complaint against them, and the probable extent and character of the measures required to remove these complaints. It is to be regretted that the convention did not, to any considerable extent, indulge in discussion, and left all the work of disseminating facts to the committee appointed to prepare an address. Undoubtedly the committee can and will do a great deal in this direction; but if there had been intelligent and earnest discussion in the convention itself it would have been very profitable.

Since, however, the committee has been charged with remedying the defects of the convention, we trust that their work will be done thoroughly. The public already understand that there is a general overcharge on freight between the West and the East, and that there are accusations of unfair and corrupt discrimination in charges. It is very desirable now that we should know the details of the matter; what roads are guilty of the discriminations; in whose interest they are made; what is the controlling motive for making them; upon what products do they operate most injuriously, and in what way, and to what extent; are they made on through freights, as between different shippers, or on local freights, as between different points; in what cases does competition prevent or modify them, and in what cases is competition in the future possible? These are a few of the questions that occur to any one who honestly tries to get at the bottom of this railroad trouble. Others of still wider import will readily suggest themselves.

We beg to urge on the attention of the committee now representing the convention, the importance of furnishing some tangible material for a candid and reasonable public judgment. Before the grievances of the farmers can be removed, they must be submitted to thorough examination, and to this end they must be taken as soon as possible out of the cloud of rhetoric and denunciation in which, so far, they have to some extent been obscured. We make these suggestions from a very strong desire to see the aim of the convention reached.

The Great Fallacy Among the Laboring Class.

One of those writers who possess considerable influence over the laboring classes, M. BOUCHER, has recently addressed to the working people of this City certain communications, designed to instruct them in regard to the great labor problem. The especial calamity of the world, M. BOUCHER considers to be poverty. "This poverty," he says,

"is owing to the present individual, antagonistic, or war principle upon which everything is done, as in the competitive and middleman system in trade; the wages system in producing; and *the specie currency system on exchanging*—a war in which the rich are ever the victors and the poor ever the vanquished; a war in which, always, the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer; a system of mutual waste—waste of human muscles and bones, waste of human forces, waste of human energies, waste of human hopes and human happiness, and I might add, if we were now looking at the subject in its ethical as well as economical light, waste of human virtue."

It is remarkable that all the writings addressed to the laboring classes contain the same fallacy in regard to the specie currency. Every labor convention, also, which meets to consider the wrongs of the laboring class, is almost certain to pass a resolution in favor of an inconvertible paper currency as opposed to specie currency. The orators and reformers who have the greatest influence among the poor in this country, are always enlarging on the benefit of our present paper system. The fallacy of the advantage of an irredeemable currency is evidently imbuing the whole lower strata of the laboring classes of the nation, and must have, if not corrected, an exceedingly unfortunate effect upon the future financial policy of the country. It is not creditable to the intelligence of our working classes that such ideas should prevail. We can hardly believe that the native American and New-England mechanics can have so imperfect a knowledge of political economy. It is more probable that these notions have been taught the ignorant foreign portion of our laborers by demagogues and others who had selfish purposes in view.

Two great truths seem to be especially forgotten by the instructors of the laboring class in this country. We never see them enlarged upon in their writings or speeches, and yet they are of vital importance to the interest of every workman. They are, firstly, that taxation falls especially on labor; and, secondly, that a vitiated currency is the robbery of the poor. At this very time taxation is weighing with a terrible burden on all the producers of the country. It enters in this City into the rent of every laboring man's tenement-room, into the prices which he pays for his shoes, his clothing, and his provisions, and meets him at every step of his expenditure. It is partly taxation in the form of tariff charges which makes transportation so expensive from the West; which forces the railroads to pay an enormous cost for all machinery and material which they employ, and therefore reduces the profits of the farmer, while it makes the grain expensive to the consumer here. Throughout the country the means of the working classes are being eaten away by taxation, and yet one never hears an allusion to this in the resolutions of their public meetings, or the writings of their special teachers.

But it is not of taxation that we would now especially speak. In all ages one of the favorite devices of kings and the oppressors of the laboring classes has been the vitiated currency. Whenever a military ruler wished to squeeze more out of the unhappy producers than he had done before for purposes of military expenditure, his first effort has always been to corrupt the currency. If by using nickel or copper or any cheap metal in alloy with the gold or silver piece, he could make the half-dollar or the fractional part of a dollar pass for the whole, it was supposed that the balance was a direct gain to the treasury. But the laboring class who produced the resources for war always lost more than the amount of vitiation of currency. All values were unsettled. The laborer knew not when he reaped his crop whether he could get a fractional part of its real value. Whatever he purchased soon ran up to a cost which would balance all possible losses, and so where the currency was thus corrupted the poor became continually poorer.

At the present time our currency, though to a limited degree, is a corrupt one. The paper dollar is really worth a considerable fraction less than a dollar. This uncertainty of value tells especially on the working class. Every petty retailer of commodities who buys of the wholesale dealer, every wholesale merchant who purchases from the importer, must consider in his prices this variation of standard of value. Each one must add to his price in proportion to the possible change of currency during the next few months. In the close competition of business, a change of five or ten per cent. may make all the difference between profit and loss. Each laborer, as he purchases his daily articles of need, must pay a percentage as an insurance against this possibility. He himself, too, has no certain income. His dollar which he receives to-day may not, next week, be able to purchase as much by ten per cent. as it does now, and yet no employer can change his daily wages to suit the changing value of paper currency. We believe that there is hardly any place in the civilized world where the same amount of money can purchase so few commodities as in our sea-board States at the present time.

The tendency also of an irredeemable currency is to act on the speculative tendencies of the people. Values are uncertain, and capital is drawn away from legitimate business and production to mere venture and stock-gambling. Fortunes are made and lost in a day. Young men aim at sudden chances of wealth instead of sober industry. The capital of the community is very much withdrawn from where it most benefits the laboring class, and is thrown into speculations and wild schemes. We have no doubt that an irredeemable paper money makes the poor poorer. So far from agreeing with the writer whom we have quoted above, that the great curse of poverty or pauperism is due to the specie currency system, we believe that it has been largely increased by this irredeemable paper currency, which the orators of the poor so loudly approve; and any steps toward extending this currency, we hold, tends toward the impoverishment of the laboring class.

Elections of the Popes.

According to the latest news from the Vatican, PIUS IX. has suffered another relapse, and his advanced age renders it probable that his system cannot long resist these repeated attacks. In any event the Cardinals must soon be called upon to choose another successor to St. Peter and a retrospect of the establishment of the method of filling the Papacy which has existed for so many centuries will not be without interest.

Prior to 1059 the Pope was the creature of the populace and of kingcraft, his selection being accorded to the laity as well as clergy of all ranks, to be ratified by the German Emperor. But in that year the Lateran Council ordained that henceforth the choice should be with the Cardinals, who were to assemble at Rome for the purpose of an election, if circumstances permitted, but they might meet elsewhere, and wherever they assembled that was Rome. The first election under this rule was in 1061, when ANSELM, of Lucca, was chosen Pope by the Cardinals, and took the name of ALEXANDER I. As might have been expected, the Emperor repudiated the election, assembled a council at Basle, by which the Bishop of Parma was declared Pope as HONORIUS II. A war ensued, lasting for a year, which ended with a revolution in Germany which compelled the Emperor to recognise ALEXANDER as the rightful Pontiff, and HONORIUS was not only deposed, but excommunicated by the Council of Augsburg.

The next election was on April 24, 1073, when the arrogant and able HILDEBRAND, who had been the real Pope during two pontificates, was called to the Papal throne under the name of GREGORY VII. Hardly had he assumed the tiara before he developed that policy which raised the Papal power over that of all temporal sovereigns both under himself and INNOCENT IV., and laid the foundations for its splendor under BONIFACE VIII., in later years. In three years GREGORY had quarreled with and triumphed over the haughty German Emperor, HENRY IV., who, in January, 1077, stood those memorable three days and nights clad only in the scanty garb of a penitent at the gates of the Castle of Canossa, imploring absolution from the implacable Pope. But HENRY took a dear revenge for this humiliation, when he recovered his power by the three years' siege and capture of Rome, and the Pontiff only escaped captivity by immuring himself in the stronghold of St. Angelo, whence he was released by the inroad of the Normans. He retired to Salerno, where he died a few months afterward.

The reign of GREGORY was the most eventful, if not the most brilliant, in the history of the Church, and it fully established the new order of election. There could be no question of a system which had borne such splendid fruit, and the right of the Cardinals was henceforth hardly questioned. Choosing the Pope from among themselves for 200 years, the Papacy came to be considered as something to which no one else could succeed, but in 1261 an irresolute Pope had permitted the number of Cardinals to dwindle to eight, by whom, after a protracted contest, JAMES PANTALEON, Patriarch of Jerusalem, was chosen Pope, as URBAN IV. After the decease of his successors there was a vacancy of two years, when the Cardinals made another innovation, in choosing the Archdeacon of Liege, who was neither Cardinal or Prelate, and who, with the tiara, took the name of GREGORY X.

Remembering the scandal that had attended his own election, GREGORY called the Council of Lyons, which met in 1274. By this body it was ordered that the Cardinals were to be shut up in the deceased Pope's palace, and all access to them denied, until they had chosen a successor. If this was not done in three days, they were to be allowed but one meal per day for the next five days, after which they were to be furnished but scanty rations of bread and wine. This device of starving the Cardinals into the speedy election of a Pope was abrogated by the immediate successor of GREGORY, but was subsequently revived. It never, however, answered the purpose for which it was designed, and the Church continued to be scandalized by protracted contests for the vacant throne. It often happened there was no dominant interest to dictate the election of a Pontiff, and in 1293 occurred the strangest choice ever made by the conclave. The Cardinals, twelve in number, after repeated efforts, finally decided upon PETER MORRONE, the solitary hermit of Abruzzo, who was dragged, against his will, from his mountain cell to become Pope as CELESTINE V. After a short experience of the cares of the Papacy, he cast away its powers and fled back to his cave, leaving the churchmen to discuss the knotty question whether a successor of St. Peter could of his own free will sink back to the level of ordinary men.

This brief review of the period immediately succeeding the establishment of the system of election by the Cardinals shows that while the rule was to choose churchmen of high rank, and usually a Cardinal, it was not without exceptions. It is true, there were only three of these in over 200 years, and each of these was due to an extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances. The policy of the Cardinals was then, as it has always continued to be, to elect one of their own number, and it has always been, as it is now, safe to assume that a Cardinal will succeed to a deceased Pope. That such will be the case at the next election can be considered certain, as there is nothing in the present condition of affairs to induce the conclave to depart from the usual custom.

The News from Khiva.

The dispatches received on Wednesday morning from St. Petersburg certainly "indicate" the cessation, or rather the prevention, of military hostilities between Russia and Khiva. On Monday last we suggested that news might soon be received "of the Khan's submitting and suing for peace," and the intelligence now to hand seems to confirm that suggestion. Our further conjecture, of the same day, that Khiva, the capital city of the Khan, might be occupied "without any fighting at all," may also be confirmed by later dispatches. The wires say that the Khan has sent ambassadors to Fort No. 1, at the mouth of the River Jaxartes, offering unconditional submission. He has also, it seems, as an earnest of good faith, sent to Fort No. 1 twenty-one Russian prisoners who had previously been held in the Khivan dominions as slaves. This news has been generally accepted as heralding a pacific solution of the Khivan difficulty, and this, on its face, has seemed likely. There are, notwithstanding, good reasons for supposing that such a conclusion should be set down as at least premature.

In the first place, it is extremely characteristic of Asiatic policy, and especially of Tartar policy, to open a negotiation like this at such a moment. It has happened more than once before that the Khivans, after refusing even to reply to Russian diplomatic messages, have taken the initiative in opening amicable communications when Russian columns were fairly in the field and marching against them. The object in these cases has been to gain time, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Khivans would like to gain time in the present instance. That such is their design is implied by the method of approach adopted by the Khan's ambassadors. The Khivan scouts, without doubt, had discovered and reported at head-quarters the line of Gen. KAUFMAN'S advance from Fort Perofsky, as well as that of the first column from Fort Kazalinsk, ("Fort No. 1.") Now, the ambassadors carefully avoided both columns—although they might have supposed that their commanders might be empowered to treat—and opened their negotiation far in the rear in a way which they might hope would cause the whole subject to be relegated to St. Petersburg. According to the usages of war, having thus offered to treat upon a basis of such wide concession, the Khan might fairly claim a truce from the invading columns, at least until the reception of his proffer should be known on the part of the appellate Russian authorities. By this adroit means that time would be gained which, as we have more than once suggested, it is so important to Khiva to gain and so important to Russia not to lose. It may be suggested that the sagacity of the Russians has probably provided for the contingency, and that the leaders of the expedition have instructions how to meet it. This is plausible, and yet it is perhaps equally so that just this particular dilemma has not been anticipated. It is likely that the leaders were ordered to push on, and carry out their plan of campaign, regardless of anything but unconditional surrender; but may not this latter proposal, coming from the Khan before striking a blow, have appeared so far out of the range of probability as to have been omitted in the Russian calculations, and so have come in the character of a surprise? And, in that event, will not the Russian Generals feel bound to await orders from home, and will not the Khivans thus gain the time which is so great a desideratum to them?

That the Khan does not, in good faith, contemplate unconditional submission seems as certain as that no other proposition would, at this juncture, have secured for him any delay. Why should Khiva throw down her arms at once on the approach of the Russian banner, when twice before similar expeditions have met disastrous failure, and the Khivans been practically left conquerors on the field? What has happened before might happen again; and the assurances of Prof. VAMBERY and other well-informed travelers, that the Khivans are richer, stronger, and more numerous than ever, are here fairly to be taken into consideration. Again, the statement of the telegrams, to the effect that the Khan's proceeding was taken by the advice and wish of England, is suspicious and equivocal. In spite of the amicable professions exchanged between Count SCHOUVALOFF and the British Cabinet, the interests of Russia and England, either in Central Asia or India, can hardly be reckoned as identical. And why should England, then, recommend in good faith to the Khan of Khiva that which is to Russia's real, best advantage? On the whole, the Khan's reputed overture looks very much like a clever *ruse de guerre*, which may, and may not, result in the fulfillment of its object. Meanwhile, we are sure of but one thing, which is, that it would be totally inconsistent with Oriental, and more especially Khivan, policy and usage, if the ostensible object of the Khan's move should turn out to be his real one.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fine scorn which the sort of person who calls himself a "practical man" entertains for the theories of other people is sometimes exceedingly impressive. The other day an individual addressed a letter to THE TIMES, from Pittsburg, signed "Practicality," which utterly demolished the theory heretofore urged in these columns that railway cars should be heated by steam from the engine. Mr. "Practicality" asserted that no locomotive could generate steam enough to draw its train and heat it at the same time. He eloquently remarked "Pooh, the whole steam theory is impracticable and visionary in the extreme." Having thus demonstrated that it is perfectly impossible to heat cars by steam from the locomotive, he added a few neat praises of the Pennsylvania Railroad for its particular pattern of stove-car, which ought to procure for him Col. SCOTT'S substantial gratitude. After reading this letter it is really and to reflect that the plan of heating cars by steam from the locomotive has been successfully tried, and actually adopted by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. What a pity it is that the managers of the latter road had not asked "Practicality's" opinion of the plan.

"Dutch HENRICHS," who was generally believed to be feigning insanity, has been pronounced insane by the physicians of the Tombs, and is to be removed to the lunatic asylum on Randall's Island. Insomuch as HENRICHS would certainly have been convicted had he been brought to trial, it was evident that his only chance of escape lay in convincing the courts of his insanity. Whether the question ought not to have been submitted to a commission *de lunatico* is by no means certain, but the public will find no fault with the disposition now about to be made of the prisoner. An insane asylum is in no respect a preferable abode to a prison, and Mr. HENRICHS, if he is feigning insanity, has the satisfaction of knowing that he will only be released from the asylum in order to be sent to Sing Sing. He is at all events in a position where the purloining of bonds is an amusement from which he is effectually debarred.

A notice appears in the money article of the London *Times* that a prospectus has been issued of the Floating Swimming Baths Company, to erect, with the sanction of the Treasury, the First Commissioner of Works, and the Conservators of the Thames, floating swimming baths on the river. The first is to be stationed off Somerset House, a most central point. Its dimensions will be 360 feet long by 40 feet broad, with a depth of from four to ten feet. It will cover an area of 14,000 square feet, will contain 200 dressing-rooms, and accommodate 200 bathers at once, besides forty-eight private baths, hot and cold. What are the preparations here in the same direction for the coming Summer? Few and far between, we fear. What we need are numbers of baths at different points, for in the dog days hard-worked men and lads cannot go long distances to get a bath. In such Summers as we have here the swimming bath is of all diversions the most healthful and agreeable, and the authorities cannot do too much to promote its use.

It is a pity that in a State offering such fair inducements to farmers as Texas, there is not better security for life and property. It is estimated that 100 cows, worth $1,200, will in ten years be increased there to 3,000, and be worth $90,000. Pasturage is illimitable, and "when hay is wanted the grasses cure themselves." The Platte Valley alone has 37,000,000 acres of rich lands, the temperature is moderate, the water good and abundant, and the Texas Pacific Railroad will reach Fort Worth next year. Yet, in spite of all these inducements, the rush to Texas is not likely to be very great until the roaming bands of Mexican and other desperadoes who now infest it have been completely exterminated.

The Justices of the Peace who have been thrown out of occupation by the law creating District Civil Courts at Newark, N. J., have recently been employing a little of their spare time in "organizing" a committee to engage an array of distinguished lawyers to test its constitutionality before the State Supreme Court. They are of opinion that inasmuch as the Constitution provides for the election of justices of the peace, and prescribes their duties, the Legislature has no power to create courts for the trial of cases that should properly come before them for adjudication. The friends of the District Court system will have good reason to be thankful if the justices can succeed in collecting enough money to defray the expense of having this test made; for even if the decision should be against them, the subject would be sure to receive more attention from the Constitutional Commission, because of the increased interest, and in all probability an amendment would be suggested of a nature to give general satisfaction.

THE MILL STRIKE.

Condition of Affairs at the Atlantic Delaine-Mills—Prospects of the Strikers.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—Pay day in the Atlantic Delaine-mills has passed, but there is yet no prospect of a speedy end to the operatives' strike. The corporation has done, as it threatened—withheld the month's wages from the strikers—because they have broken their agreements by leaving the mills without the proper notice, and the strikers have taken a dogged stand to hold out until they get their demands. There were no disturbances about the mills, as feared; though there were at some times large crowds gathered. To-night a large meeting was held at Olneyville. Resolutions were passed declaring that the fight for ten hours shall be maintained, "if it takes all Summer," and MORAN, the leader, stated in his speech that legal measures will be taken to obtain the withheld wages. He also announced that should the mills be closed Monday, the day will be made a holiday, and there will be one of the biggest labor demonstrations ever seen in the State. It is believed that the course of the Atlantic Delaine-mills will be followed by the other mills, and the race will then be with the longest-winded. It is impossible to ascertain the number of mills closed on account of the strikes, but it is pretty certain that the corporations, should they all be obliged to shut down, which is not at all probable, will stand till the operatives surrender.

Women's Rights in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the case of Virginia L. Minor against R. Happersett, for refusing to register her as a voter last Fall. The Courts hold that women are not voters, either under the Constitution of Missouri, or the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

NOTES FROM WALL-STREET.

Great Britain and Russia—A Suppose Case—Marriage—Wedding Presents and Home Politics—The Tichborne Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

The Duke of Edinburgh has gone to Kiel to pay his addresses to the Princess of Prussia's daughter, and a marriage between the young couple will, no doubt, be announced. The Princess of Wales is sister-in-law of the Czarewitch, and the Czarewitz, and his Princess are coming over in June on a friendly visit to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The English royal family is also connected with the imperial family of Russia by other ties of marriage, the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) being married to a first cousin of the Emperor Alexander, and the Princess Alice to his nephew. If it were only a question of family ties, one would think that these three powers—England, Russia, and Prussia—would always be on the best of terms with each other. And yet there is no saying what strife might not break out between them any day. The influence of reigning houses is not so potent as it once was, even in such countries as Russia and Prussia; and, moreover, history teaches us that personal friendships are an imperfect guarantee of political amity. In the end, great projects of ambition and broad considerations of policy are pretty sure to carry the day. These are considerations upon reasons why England and Prussia are, in the minds, likely to hold together. There is scarcely any point on which the interests of the two countries are identical. They have each the strongest grounds for maintaining European peace and for resisting the encroachments of Russia; in the long run, there can be little doubt that, if any question arose between Russia and Holland, Prussia would gravitate toward the latter, but it is of course impossible to say what attitude she might not assume at the outset. That would depend very much on the temporary necessities of Prussia, and the price which Russia might be disposed to pay for her support, if only as a neutral. But there is at least one thing on which it would not depend at all, and that is the fact that the Crown Prince of Prussia is brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales, any more than the policy of Russia will depend on the fact that the Prince of Wales' brother is brother-in-law of the future Emperor of Russia.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES AND HOME POLITICS.

An interesting book might be written on the influence of foreign affairs on home politics. There can be no doubt that the way in which the Papacy has been gradually losing ground in Italy, Spain, and Germany has intensified the energy of its operations in England, Ireland and Belgium, in the hope of thus making up for lost ground. In 1848 the revolutionary fever ran through Europe, just as it is had been measles or hooping-cough among a knot of schoolboys. The overthrow of Queen Isabella in Spain unquestionably unsettled France, and made Napoleon look about for some means of regaining his influence and popularity with his subjects. It also supplied the pretext for the war with Germany. The abdication of Amadeus, the other day, was thought to have strengthened the Republic in France, and now the rising against the Spanish Republican Government, and the very weak hold which it appears to have on the country, helps the French Conservatives. The extinction of the Paris Commune, the late crushing of the Radical Republicans, and the increasing prospect of another revolution as soon as the Germans depart from France, together with the turbulence of Spain, have all exercised an important influence on English opinion. Radicalism has been discredited among nearly all classes of the people, except the lowest; and the party of order—the party that is for keeping things quiet, avoiding changes, and holding fast by the old ways—is proportionately strengthened. The effect of this state of mind will probably be conspicuously exhibited at the next elections. The great body of the English have always been Whigs. They were Whigs long before the name was thought of, and they will no doubt continue to be Whigs long after the name has been forgotten. They are Whigs simply because they are neither Tories nor Radicals. They do not want to stand still, but they do not care about going too fast. Just at present the country is rather out of breath with the pace of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and the troubles and disorders which have sprung out of the violent changes in other countries have strongly confirmed the general desire for peace and quiet. The Edinburgh *Review*, the old organ of the Whigs, has put forth a manifesto in favor of Whiggery, the great point of which is that it is to devote itself to current administration, and keep things going as much as possible as they are. Whiggery is certainly looking up, and the Government of the next few years will certainly be a Government of a Whig complexion. Whether Mr. Gladstone will either consent to pass as a Whig or be successful in passing himself off as one, may, perhaps, be doubted. If Gladstone was out of the way, the real choice would be between Lord Derby and Lord Granville, and both are Whigs. Lord Derby is no more a Tory than Lord Granville is a Radical.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The great Tichborne trial has begun again, and there are growing hopes that it will not last so long as was expected. As yet the case has not got beyond the opening speech of Mr. Hawkins, the leading counsel for the prosecution. He has undertaken to prove that the claimant is not only not Roger Tichborne, but that he is Arthur Orton, journeyman butcher in Australia, and son of a shipping butcher in Wapping. The theory of the prosecution is that old Lady Tichborne's advertisement and letters to the Inquiry Office at Sydney suggested this idea of personating Roger, as she seemed to be rather a weak-minded woman, and ready to believe anything; and, as her own letters conveyed a great many hints that could be turned to good account, that at first the claimant's notion was to get money out of her without going to England, and that it was only when he found that this could not be managed, that he screwed up his courage to venture into her presence. He got hold of Bogle, an old servant of the Tichborne family, in Australia; he afterward fell in with two soldiers who had been Roger's servants when he was in the army, with an ex-clerk of the family lawyer, and other persons who supplied him with information, and that on the strength of this, and of what he learned from the old dowager, and from wills, newspapers, and family records, he passed himself off upon unreflecting, credulous people as the real Roger. Mr. Hawkins laid great stress on the claimant's ignorance of Roger's early life, his ignorance and vulgarity, his eagerness to find out all about the Orton family, and gifts of money to them, and his equal eagerness to keep out of the way of all Roger's relations, with the exception of the dowager, and his hesitations, in the first instance even, to go to her. He would not go over to her in Paris until he had been down to Tichborne, and had had an opportunity of seeing the place, studying a catalogue of the pictures, and picking up information at the inn, and he took care to go to bed in a darkened room for his first interview with the old lady. The claimant, though not quite so fat as he used to be, is still spruce and confident, and affects to enjoy the jokes of the prosecuting counsel very much. The trial is not an ordinary criminal trial, but a trial at bar, with three judges on the bench; and the defendant does not sit, like an ordinary criminal, on the dock, with a prison warder by his side, but in the area of the court, among the attorneys and reporters. He drives down to Westminster Hall every morning in his brougham, and his brougham carries him away in the evening to his hotel, and going and coming he is loudly cheered by the mob, and appears greatly to enjoy the demonstrations. Both the judges and the jury are evidently determined to go through with the case, and to test the statements of the prosecution in the most searching manner. The counsel is frequently

interrupted [illegible] rected as to [illegible]. If the evidence for the prosecution really turns to be as close and cogent as Mr. Hawkins' speech, it may be doubted whether the counsel for the defense will think it worth while to hold out to the end.

SUICIDE OF LORD DELAWARR.

A very painful impression has been produced by the suicide of Lord Delawarr. He went down to Cambridge on Monday night, sat up all night at the inn, reading and walking up and down the room, went out early next morning and drowned himself in the Cam. He left two letters on the table, addressed to Mr. Harradine, steward of one of his estates, to whom he had already telegraphed to meet him at Cambridge. One ran as follows:

Harradine: My body will be found in the river at the nearest point from the Bull Hotel, after turning to the left from the dam. DELAWARR.

The second ran thus:

Harradine: I have been the cause of the death of Miss Annie Netheroote, who had been living under my protection. I could not survive this, nor would the law allow it, so I shall be found in the river. Send word to Haringfield that I shall not be there. DELAWARR.

At the inquest the doctor who had attended Miss Netheroote, at Lord Delawarr's request—he had no previous acquaintance with the latter—from last December to her death on April 4, stated that she died from syncope, resulting from irritation of the stomach. The irritation seemed to proceed from the use of stimulants; she was a hard drinker, and Lord Delawarr was afraid to give her money lest she should spend it in this way. His Lordship seemed very fond of her and exceedingly attentive to her. After her death he was much agitated, and said he feared she had not had sufficient nourishment. The doctor assured him that there was no ground for this opinion. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. Lord Delawarr was a man of very regular, business-like habits. He had been in the army, had served with distinction in India, and risen to the rank of Major-General. He was about sixty years of age. He was unmarried, and his younger brother, a clergyman, succeeds to the title. Part of his property consists of Knole Park, one of the finest historical parks and mansions in the country.

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON.

The fashionable season may now be considered to have begun, but the bitter east wind which has for some time been prevalent has rather cast a shade over the beginning of it. There is a great deal of sickness about, and hardly a household in which one or more inmates have not been driven to bed by bronchitis or influenza. It is reported that it will be rather a dull and broken season. The Prince of Wales is away to the Vienna Exhibition, which will also draw off many others; the Princess of Wales is living in seclusion with her children at Sandringham, and the Queen in her usual retirement at the Isle of Wight. The shop-keepers and dress-makers are looking very rueful. The annual International Exhibition at South Kensington is not attracting much attention, although there is a noble collection there of paintings by Philip and Creswick, and some amusing lectures are given on cookery, with practical illustrations. The exhibition of the Royal Academy opens on the 1st of May. Both opera-houses are hard at work. Mlle. Albani is the chief singer at Covent Garden, and Titiens at Her Majesty's. Quite a rush of new singers has appeared at the latter house, and a few at Covent Garden, and none have as yet gained much distinction. At the Lyceum a poetical drama, founded on the story of *Eugene Aram* has met with what the French call a success of success. Mr. Wills has shown ability in the composition of poetical drama by his "Charles First," and Mr. Irving, the actor, had made a great hit a year or two since by his personation of a remorse-stricken murderer in the "Bells," a play adapted from Erckmann-Chatrian. So it was proposed to combine these two effects, but the result is not very refreshing. Mr. Wills' poetry is sadly redundant, and Mr. Irving's performance is pretty much a repetition of a former part, except that *Eugene Aram* is rather a poor creature compared with the Alsatian inn-keeper, for while the latter dies of remorse, it is a cowardly fear of the gallows that kills the other. In the play, *Eugene Aram* escapes both trial and hanging, and dies in his sweetheart's arms. In real life, Aram's wife was a witness against him, and he perished on the scaffold, though he tried to kill himself beforehand by opening a vein.

F. H. J.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Oakes Ames.

Hon. Oakes Ames died last night at thirty-three minutes past 9 o'clock, at his residence in North Easton, Mass. It was evident from the beginning that the paralytic stroke with which he was visited on Tuesday last would prove fatal, and he has since been gradually sinking, until the hour of his death. Mr. Ames was born in Easton, Bristol County, Mass., on the 10th of January, 1804, and received the ordinary public school education of the New-England lads of that period. Early in life he became identified with the manufacturing interests of his native State, and for nearly half a century has been an active business man, of late years having been largely interested in various railroad enterprises. His first appearance in the political field was in 1860, when he was elected a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, and he was re-elected the following year. In 1862, Mr. Ames was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims and Manufactures. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was placed upon the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and on Manufactures. He was also re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses. Mr. Ames was a Republican of strong convictions, and during all the trying hours of the late civil war his votes in Congress, and his action outside of his official duties, were all on the side of the Union cause. An exceedingly generous man, he gave largely of his private means to the work of equipping and aiding the Massachusetts soldiers in the field, and his benefactions will be long remembered. In 1866 Mr. Ames was a delegate to the celebrated "Loyalists' Convention," in Philadelphia. The deceased was a gentleman of many kindly qualities of both head and heart, and his death will be mourned by a very large circle of sympathizing friends.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at North Easton, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The Gaming-Houses Closed Up.

The police authorities succeeded last night, probably for the first time in the history of the Department, in closing up all the public gaming-houses within the limits of the City. At least it was so reported at the Central Office, and inquiries at the station-houses of the precincts in which these vile dens abound resulted in a verification of this report. The Captains of Police were yesterday directed by Superintendent Kelso to notify the proprietors of the "faro" and "keno" games in their precincts to close up their establishments, and these orders were generally complied with, and the result was that last night found all the gambling hells which have flourished so long closed and business apparently suspended. The Captains of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts stated that not a single one of the numerous gambling dens, which until recently could be found within the boundaries of their precincts, was open, and these officers assert that they have received orders to keep them closed. The reopening of any one of these establishments will be the signal for an immediate raid by the police, and these raids will be persevered in until the business is made so unprofitable that those engaged in it will be glad to seek some other mode of earning a living. These are at present said to be the intentions of the police authorities, but it remains to be seen whether they will be carried to a successful issue.

The Horse-Shoers' Strike.

The boss horse-shoers met last evening at Academy Hall, No. 307 Third-avenue. It was stated that the "bosses" would have to yield to the demand of the men. On Monday next a general strike is anticipated. About 1,500 men are employed in this trade, and they intend making known their demand by a parade next week.

The strike on the railroad lines continues, but the companies have no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers. The Third-avenue Company has acceded to the terms demanded. About fifteen men on the Belt line "struck" yesterday. About thirty men are now on strike on the Sixth and Eighth-avenue lines.

THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE

Arrangements for the Funeral—Action of the Federal and State Courts—Resolutions of Condolence.

Many prominent men called yesterday at the house of Mr. Hoyt, the son-in-law of Mr. Chase, at whose residence the body of the Chief-Justice still lies. Telegraphic dispatches have been received from eminent men in various parts of the country, either announcing that they will be present at the funeral, or testifying their grief at the death of Mr. Chase. A characteristically short dispatch from President Grant came during the day, announcing that he would be unable to come on to the funeral. Ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, sent the following:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.

To William S. Hoyt, New-York:

Ohio profoundly mourns the death of the Chief-Justice. All hearts are filled with a tender, heartfelt sympathy for his bereaved family. A great man has fallen, and the nation is in sorrow.

EDWARD F. NOYES,
Governor of Ohio.

Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, telegraphed as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.

All hearts here are filled with sorrow at the death of our great Chief-Justice. The entrance to the Supreme Court-room, and the chair of the Chief-Justice, have been draped in mourning.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Dispatches were also received from the following, among others, announcing that they will be present at the funeral: Lieut.-Gen. Sherman; ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Admiral Polo, Gen. McDowell, and Hon. Ward Hunt, Judge of the Supreme Court.

A slight change has been made in the programme, and the body of the Chief-Justice will not lie at St. George's Church to-day for public view, as previously intended, but it will be there to-morrow, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the funeral services will take place, as already announced, and the following gentlemen will probably be among the pall-bearers: Gen. Sherman, John J. Cisco, William M. Evarts, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. McDowell, Hon. Hiram Barney, Gideon Welles, Charles O'Conor, William Cullen Bryant, Mayor Havemeyer, and Gerrit Smith. The members of the Cabinet, and other officials from Washington, besides those whose names are given above, will probably attend.

The remains will reach Washington on Sunday morning, and will lie at the residence of Senator Sprague during the remainder of that day. On Monday they will be taken to the Metropolitan M. E. Church, where an opportunity of seeing them will be afforded his friends. The final services will be held in this church on the same afternoon, and the body will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown Heights.

Accommodation will be provided at the funeral services for near friends and for public officials.

Action of the Courts.

All the State civil courts of the City, with but one or two exceptions, paid to the memory of the eminent dead yesterday the usual tribute of respect by ordering an adjournment and inscribing on their records a statement of the fact.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, Presiding Judge Ingraham and Judge Davis on the bench, the adjournment was formally moved by Hon. J. T. Williams, who said: In view of the melancholy intelligence which has reached us this morning, and of the national import of the calamity which has befallen us in the loss of the Chief-Justice of the United States, the duty has been devolved on me, by my brothers of the Bar, to move that this Court do now adjourn.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Sewell, Presiding Judge Ingraham said: In consideration not alone of the eminence of the deceased as a statesman and jurist, but also of the purity of his private character, I direct that the Court stand adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt, the motion to adjourn was made by ex-Judge John H. White, seconded by Mr. Mortimer Porter, and Judge Van Brunt, in acceding to the motion, said:

It is no more than a proper mark of respect, not only to the highest judicial officer, but probably the highest dignitary in the country. Certainly the country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens in the death of Chief-Justice Chase, and one whose place in the Supreme Court is most difficult to supply—one of the most distinguished citizens, and one whose services to the country in its most trying times have not been fully appreciated. I therefore direct the Clerk to enter an adjournment, out of respect to his memory, on the minutes of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Barrett, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, in moving an adjournment, paid a warm tribute to the eminent jurist and statesman. He said:

May it please the Court: Many members of the Bar, as well as myself, have been for some few days making preparation to be here this morning to pursue our usual avocations before your Honor in the trial of our causes, but an unexpected event has occurred which we may justly regard as a calamity to our profession, to the Judiciary, and the whole country. I need not say to your Honor that I allude to the demise of the late Mr. Chief-Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States. As we are informed by the Press of this City, yesterday morning he ceased to work and to live. It is fitting and proper that under such a stroke suitable action should be taken by the Judiciary and by the members of the Bar. I may be pardoned, Sir, in alluding in a few brief words to the remarkable and somewhat eventful history of that man. Born in rugged New-England, inheriting the enterprise of that choice part of our common country, he emigrated to what is now the capital of the nation, and pursued the studies of his profession under the Attorney General of three administrations, (if my recollection serves me,) Mr. Jefferson and his successors—the late ever-to-be-lamented William Wirt. Pushing his fortunes westward in North-western Ohio, on the banks of that river he planted his standard with a young and vigorous arm, devoting himself, on the soil forever dedicated to freedom, law, and justice, to the earnest pursuit of his profession; and there the people took him in their strong arms and elevated him to the highest offices in their gift. He was worthy of them, and they were worthy of him. He became the Governor of their State, a Senator of the United States, and he entered earnestly, and with a conviction characteristic of the man, into that great struggle, and endured the pains and the penalties incident to a minority in this and in most other countries, until at last, when the crisis came, in the councils of the nation he was found hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in sympathy with him whom the American people, in the providence of God, had chosen to carry them through the great and terrible conflict through which our country has passed. I need not speak of his qualities as a financier; that is a part of the history of our country, and the school-boy of to-day knows what marvels of financial ability were developed by him at that time, and how he retired from that position with the benedictions of the country resting upon him. President Lincoln consulted the best interests of the nation by appointing him Chief-Justice of the nation to succeed a man greatly learned in the law. The post was no sinecure. It is enough to say that he maintained in this illustrious position the high character that he had borne in his previous career—impartial, learned, patriotic, and a lover of his country and of peace rather than of war, and he did all that the judicial ermine could do to staunch the wounds of civil strife inflicted upon a bleeding and gallant nation. When the war ceased, his heart covered the whole country. With him there was no North, no South, no East, and no West. It was my pleasure to see him in his exalted position as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States about ten days preceding his death, sitting at the head of that most august tribunal, announcing decisions that will become a part of his biography. His life will be written. May it be well and faithfully written, for fidelity in that event will be the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon him. His life has now become a part of his country's history. He has ceased from his labors, and well will it be for our country if his words of wisdom be heeded. Sir, the Bench of the United States and the Bar have lost a great man, and it is fitting that we should pause, to-day, in the pursuit of our honorable avocation and pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of him who was great among the great, pure among the pure, noble among the noble, a Christian without guile, and a patriot without reproach. I move most respectfully, therefore, that this court do now adjourn.

Mr. William Henry Arnoux seconded the motion of Mr. Shaffer in a few appropriate and feeling remarks, at the conclusion of which Judge Barrett said:

The Court entertains the motion with the most heart-felt sympathy. It is eminently fit that the loss of so great and distinguished a public citizen should be received with respect and sorrow, and that that respect and sorrow should be exhibited by the court, when we consider that this distinguished man was the head of the Judiciary of the United States. This is no place for making any extended remarks in reference to so great and good a man. Suffice it to say that the Court readily adopts the motion, and will direct the clerk to make the proper record in the minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

In Part I of the Superior Court, before Judge Van Vorst, a similar motion being made, his Honor said: In the death of Salmon P. Chase the nation sustains a loss, and the highest tribunal of justice in the land is deprived of its learned Chief-Justice. The exalted position from which he has been so suddenly removed was greatly adorned by the purity, learning, ability, and distinguished services of the deceased. It is proper that the Court should show its sorrow and regret in the presence of this calamity by suspending at once its business. With Salmon P. Chase goodness and greatness were ends, not means. To these he attained by his patriotic services to his country and his sympathy and co-operation in everything that concerned its advancement toward true national prosperity and the welfare and happiness of the people.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part II, before Judge Monell, Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, then engaged in the trial of a cause, suspended the proceedings while he addressed the Court as follows:

Within a few hours of this time we have all learned of the sudden death of the distinguished Chief-Justice of the United States. He died suddenly in this City, an event which I believe had long been feared, but which was hoped would have been averted, and which every means and all the skill attainable attempted to turn aside. But his labors for many years have finally told their story, and for a considerable time past weakness and debility have supervened upon that majestic bodily and mental strength for which he was so long distinguished. I think, may it please your Honor, that those who have known him, and known him well, have known him to love him; and those who have known him cannot fail to venerate the memory of one who has done so much as he has done for his country; for we all know that he occupied a great place during the most trying period of our national history; a place in which he made such a mark as will never in the history of this country be effaced. He was a great minister of finance. He was an eminent supporter of our institutions, an able defender of the Government, and a kind and merciful ruler, so far as he may be called a ruler, with some others, at a period when we finally accomplished a supremacy which some among us have been only too willing that the South should feel. He has gone, after occupying a great place, I think the greatest place in our grant. Upon some fitting occasion, I have no doubt, this event will be made the subject of observation and of such ceremony by the Bar as may be deemed appropriate to his great station and just to him. I move that the Court adjourn in consequence of his death.

In a few appropriate remarks, ex-Judge Fullerton expressed his concurrence in what had been said by Mr. Stoughton, and seconded his motion, after which Judge Monell said:

In granting the motion which has been made to the Court, I can only add to what has been so well said by the gentleman making it, that the announcement of the death of Chief-Justice Chase has come to me with the most appalling sadness. I had not anticipated or expected his death at this time. I was aware that he had been in feeble health for many years past; but that he would be taken off in this sudden manner, I was not prepared for. I concur in all that has been said in regard to the high judicial position and dignified character of the late Chief-Justice, and, in my judgment, it is a fitting and proper tribute to his memory that this Court should adjourn, and that the cause of the adjournment should be entered upon the minutes of the Court. The Clerk, therefore, will make an entry that the Court adjourns as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice Chase.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

In Common Pleas, General Term, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore on the bench, an adjournment was moved by ex-Attorney-General Chatfield, seconded by Mr. Waring, and Chief-Justice Daly, without making any formal remarks, ordered the adjournment and the entry thereof on the records.

A similar adjournment, on motion of Mr. Huntley, took place in Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge Loew, the latter, in a few appropriate remarks, expressing his high appreciation of Chief-Justice Chase as a jurist, a statesman, and a citizen.

Adjournments were also ordered in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas and the different branches of the Marine Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Shortly after the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney Russell, addressing the presiding Judge, said: May it please the Court—Since the adjournment of the Court yesterday we have learned of the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the Chief-Justice of the United States. Although his death was not altogether unexpected, it has filled the nation with mourning. He has served the country long and faithfully. He has filled many and high positions of trust and honor, to all of which he brought great abilities, the most zealous fidelity and the highest honor. The worst ever alleged against him was "the last infirmity of noble minds." He came to the office of Chief-Justice late in life, in the maturity of his powers, with the wisdom garnered from a long experience, and it is not too much to say that even to that high office his great ability and spotless honor lent additional lustre. I, therefore, move that out of respect to his memory this Court do now adjourn for the day.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, in seconding the motion, testified to the spotless character borne by the deceased Chief-Justice, both at home and abroad. During the whole of his distinguished judicial career he had borne an unsullied reputation, and had always transmitted the ermine to his successors without blot or stain. It would be vain to attempt to eulogize the life and actions of the deceased, for his reputation had been so pure and spotless, and his conduct so dignified, that language failed to express the sorrow of the people at the loss sustained by the nation in the death of the distinguished jurist. Still, it was fitting that a court holding the important position of that he now addressed should participate in the general sorrow by adjourning.

Judge Sutherland stated that he quite agreed with the remarks of the gentlemen who had spoken, and thought it eminently proper that the motion should be granted. The Judge then directed the Clerk to place the record on the minutes, and the court adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court, Justices Blatchford, Woodruff, Shipman, and Smalley presiding, District-Attorney Bliss moved an adjournment of the court, out of respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. He said it was not the time nor the person to discuss the ability, character, and great services of the deceased. He thought he spoke the feelings of the court and members of the Bar when he asked that no business should be transacted until the remains were interred.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts said that on behalf of the Bar of the Circuit he seconded the motion to adjourn on the occasion of the death of Chief-Justice Chase. The speaker had heard from the family of the deceased, before it was publicly announced, that his condition gave hopes of only a few hours' existence. In another place he would have an opportunity to allude to the great qualities of the deceased. It would suffice at the present time to express his sense of the great public loss in the death of him who always represented great principles; as a statesman, occupied the highest influence; and as Minister, supported the dignity and greatness of the nation at the period of her greatest success; as a leader of public sentiment foremost in a triumphant party, and as a Chief-Justice whose opinions were always accorded unquestioned respect. In the list of those who have administered the duties of the office, there are none who have not filled it with honor, and to none can greater honor be given than to him who has passed from among us.

After a few observations from Mr. S. P. Nash, Judge Woodruff addressed the Bar, and said the Court received with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of the Chief of the Supreme Court of the United States. When an honored man dies, it is proper that we should consider the conditions on which the honor and responsibility of life are held, and by how frail a tenure. But it was especially fitting as a just tribute to the character of the departed, and a testimony of appreciation, when a life devoted to great public interests, to the welfare of the nation, and the well-being of his fellow-men, is suddenly terminated. To this was the distinguished subject of the motion devoted from his earliest manhood. That devotion carried him to place and power, and finally placed him at the head of the great tribunal of the nation. The Court concurred in what had been said in regard to the deceased and the honor due to his memory, and ordered an adjournment until Monday at 11 A. M.

In the United States Commissioners Court Assistant District-Attorney Denike moved an adjournment of all business until Monday next, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. The motion was granted, and the court adjourned to Monday.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

In the Marine Court, Part III., before Justice Gross, upon the opening of the court, Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein arose and moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice. The motion was promptly seconded, and the court was accordingly adjourned by Judge Gross.

Action of the Bar in Various Cities.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—The Bar and Judiciary of this city held a meeting in the United States Court-room to-day to do honor to the memory of the late Chief-Justice Chase. The Hon. James Lyons presided. A preamble and resolutions were adopted embodying the highest eulogies of the Chief-Justice, expressing deep regret at the calamity which the whole people of the United States have sustained in his sudden death, referring to his pure and spotless character in terms of unqualified praise, there never being a suspicion of his integrity throughout his life, which, before his elevation to the Bench had been passed in times of great bitterness and rancor, in which he had been a prominent actor, and declaring that his memory would ever be held in the most affectionate remembrance by those with whom he had had official as well as social relations.

Addresses were made by Gen. Bradley, T. Johnson, and Col. H. Coalter Cabell, after which the resolutions were communicated to the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Bond, in ordering them to be spread upon the records of the court, also paid an appropriate tribute to the deceased. The court then adjourned. The City Court also adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice. The meeting of the Bar was largely attended by lawyers of all shades of political opinion. The papers generally of the State have highly eulogistic notices, and the feeling of regret among the people is also general.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—In the United States District Court, this morning, Archibald Sterling, Jr., United States District Attorney, announced the death of Chief-Justice Chase, and moved an adjournment in respect to his memory. Judge Giles, after alluding in appropriate terms to the life and public services of the deceased, adjourned the court. None of the city courts were in session to-day. A meeting of the Bar of Baltimore is called for to-morrow, to take proper action in regard to the death of the Chief-Justice.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The members of the Bar of the District Courts will hold a meeting in the court-room to-morrow to take action in reference to the death of the late Chief-Justice. There will also be a meeting of the Bar of the Court of Claims at the court-room on Saturday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—The United States Court to-day adjourned until Saturday, out of respect to the late Chief-Justice Chase. The Hamilton District Court and the Superior Court adjourned at noon. Members of the Bar will meet on Saturday, and pass resolutions of respect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—At a meeting of members of the Bench and Bar, held in this city this morning, at which Gov. Hendricks and the Judges of the Supreme Court were present, appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Chief-Justice Chase were passed, and the courts adjourned till to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8.—All the courts adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. Appropriate speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

At the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—No action has yet been taken by the Government relative to the death of the late Chief-Justice, though it is thought that immediately upon the return of the President there will be a meeting of the representatives of the Cabinet to take proper action. It is probable that Secretary Richardson and Attorney-General Williams will leave here to-morrow night to attend the funeral, and opinion is expressed in some quarters that the President will proceed to New-York for that purpose, instead of returning here to-morrow night, as he intended. In this case he will be joined by the members of the Cabinet in New-York. There is as yet no concerted plan among the chief officials of the Government.

Secretary Richardson will to-morrow issue an order paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice, in which the Secretary will allude to the past services of the deceased as the head of the Treasury Department. Secretary Richardson will also direct that the department will be closed on Saturday next, and that the building be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

A call has been issued for a meeting of citizens to-morrow afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Chief-Justice Chase, who, the call states, was long a resident at the seat of Government, and was as highly esteemed by our community for his personal worth as he was by the entire nation for his eminent abilities and distinguished public services.

The State Senate's Resolutions.

ALBANY, May 8.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Benedict offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to attend the funeral of Chief-Justice Chase, in the City of New-York.

Adopted.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee appointed last evening, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Senate have learned with profound regret of the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That the nation and State owe a great debt of respect and gratitude for the signal services of the deceased in the crisis through which the country has passed, for the ability which he exhibited in the management of our finances, the stainless integrity which commanded unquestioned confidence, and the steady hopefulness which strengthened the hands of the Government in the darkest hours.

Resolved, That among the great men who have been taken from us, the deceased stands eminent for his unflinching devotion to the cause of liberty, his calm wisdom as a statesman, and his fearless candor in the maintenance of principle, and that alike in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and on the Bench, he won the highest esteem of all for his breadth of view, his loftiness of purpose, and his earnestness in the support of what he believed to be right.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

A. W. PALMER,
JAMES WOOD,
HENRY C. MURPHY, } Committee.

The resolutions were also adopted.

The Union League Club.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held last evening, Joseph H. Choate presiding, the following resolution, presented by the Executive Committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club have received with profound regret the sudden tidings of the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States. His historical public services and exalted personal character added honor and lustre even to the pre-eminent official station with which they were rewarded.

While slavery was still a cherished institution and the ruling power in the land, he stood forth, in the pride and vigor of his youth, to give it battle, and from the beginning to the end of that deadly contest he held his ground, without flagging or flinching, in the front rank of the champions of freedom. At that critical moment in the life of his country, when the long conflict of ideas and principles culminated in the civil war which was to determine whether America was to be forever the land of freemen or of slaves, he was happily chosen by the great and good Lincoln to bring the weight of his wisdom and character to the support of the Government in one of the chief places of the State. How wisely, how courageously, how successfully he bore that burden and discharged that responsibility need not be recounted. When the great struggle was ended, and liberty and the Union had survived and triumphed together, the approving voice of the whole people concurred with the summons of the Executive, appointing him to preside over that august tribunal which determines the supreme law of the land.

As a lawyer, conducting great public causes in the interest of justice and humanity; as Governor of one of the great States of the West, and leader of the heightened public sentiment which marked its people; as Senator, in those better days when the States vied with each other in sending their best men to that great assembly; as Secretary of the Treasury, when inexhaustible sinews of war had to be created out of the untried public credit—and as Chief Justice, maintaining the dignity of that peerless office not less nobly than any of his renowned predecessors, he has been everywhere and always accepted and honored as a devoted friend and benefactor of his country and his race.

Peace to his venerated ashes, which sleep with those of his great compeers, with Lincoln, and Stanton, and Seward, the four great statesmen of their time, whom a grateful country will ever remember as associated with its darkest peril and its proudest triumph.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, in response to the following requisition:

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber for to-morrow, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to take appropriate action in regard to the death in this City of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States.

Your obedient servants,

F. A. Conkling,	Wm. H. Fogg,
Paul N. Spofford,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Samuel B. Ruggles,	George Opdyke,
A. A. Low,	Charles Lamson,
S. B. Chittenden,	George W. Lane,
John D. Jones,	Luther R. Wyman,
Charles Dennis.	

The Ohio Citizens in New-York.

Citizens or natives of Ohio now residing in this City or vicinity are requested to meet, without further notice, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Room D. R., to take some action relative to the lamented death of Chief-Justice Chase.

Action of the Brooklyn Courts.

The death of Chief-Justice Chase was the chief topic of conversation among the members of the Kings County Bar yesterday. A meeting of the Bar will be held in the City Court-room, to-day, to take appropriate action, and in the United States courts a similar tribute of respect will be paid. The police courts of Williamsburg closed after the discharge of the watch, yesterday, and the flags were at half-mast at the City Hall and Court-house during the afternoon. The county is at present unprovided with flags, and those used yesterday were borrowed from various individuals.

A Ghastly Mystery in Kansas—Eight Bodies Found Under a House.

PARSONS, Kan., May 8.—Eight dead bodies, including one of a child eighteen months old, have been found under the house of the Bender family, thirteen miles west of here, in Labelle County, and near which the body of Senator York's brother was recently found. The Bender family left the county about two weeks ago, but the excitement is so great, and the determination to bring the guilty parties to justice so strong, that no effort will be spared to effect their arrest.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Excitement Abating—More Threats of Assassination—A Bogus Dispatch—The Situation in City and State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—The excitement in this city has somewhat abated, though the attempted assassination of Gov. Kellogg continues to be the sensation of the hour. In the hotels, on the streets, and in all public places the dastardly act is the absorbing topic of conversation, and it must be stated that there is not that earnest denunciation of the deed one would expect to hear in a city boasting of so much intelligence as New-Orleans. That a deliberate attempt at murder is not honestly condemned by the McEneryites affords ample commentary upon the factional state of feeling existing in the Crescent City, and you may thus gather some idea of the state of affairs here.

Charles R. Bailey, who is accused of having fired the pistol at the Governor, was arrested to-day, and when arraigned before the First District Court, gave bail to answer the charge in the sum of $5,000. He seemed quite cool and collected while the examination was in progress, and though there was no bravado in his demeanor, it was easy to see that he did not consider himself a very great criminal.

But though Gov. Kellogg is at the present writing alive and almost unharmed, he is evidently in great personal danger. I have myself heard bets freely offered in bar-rooms that the Governor would be a dead man before Saturday night. His friends are, however, taking every precaution to guard him from danger.

The McEnery Grand Jury summoned by the United States Circuit Court have presented true bills against Gov. Kellogg, Gen. Longstreet, and Col. Badger, commander of the police in St. Martin's Parish, for instigating the movement of the Metropolitans.

The *Picayune* of this City prints to-day, with glaring head-lines, what purports to be a dispatch from Gen. Sherman to Gov. Kellogg, stating that President Grant had directed him to say to the Governor that the President deprecated an aggressive policy, and that the United States authorities are not to be used, except in an emergency, and that the Governor is to take no action which would require the sanction of the President, without orders from army headquarters.

This dispatch naturally created a sensation, though the feeling was of short duration, as Gen. Emory pronounced it to be a ridiculous canard.

The United States troops now on duty in this city are encamped in the squares, under orders to be in instant readiness for any emergency or disturbance that may occur.

Not only are these threats uttered against the life of Gov. Kellogg, but hints of assassination are given in the case of other leaders in his party. No less than twelve prominent citizens have been pointed out as marked men, and if the present state of affairs does not speedily cease, murder will undoubtedly result therefrom.

In St. Martin's Parish the situation continues unchanged. Col. De Blanc has surrendered to the United States forces, but the Kellogg militia declare they will never surrender.

All of the courts in this city adjourned to-day in respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase. Judge Durell made an impressive response to the motion for adjournment in his court.

The Bogus Dispatches of the Louisiana Rebels.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In addition to the crimes of rebellion, murder, and assassination, of which the rebels of Louisiana have recently been guilty, they now add that of forgery. Among the dispatches telegraphed back here to-day is one purporting to have been received by Gov. Kellogg from Gen. Sherman, in which the latter is represented as saying that he has communicated with the President, and that the latter deprecates an aggressive policy, with other absurd statements of a similar character. It never occurred to the stupid forger that under no circumstances does Gen. Sherman communicate with Gov. Kellogg, and that all dispatches involving the pending political status of Louisiana, or the proceedings of the recognized State Government, pass through or under the supervision of the Secretary of War, whose judgment is necessary upon the civil questions involved. There has been no communication between Gen. Sherman or the Secretary of War and any of the authorities at New-Orleans yesterday or to-day, save one from Acting Secretary Robeson to Gen. Emory to-day, which was of a very different purport from the above, to-wit: That if, in his judgment, reinforcements are needed to enable him to carry out his instructions—to execute United States process and preserve the public peace—he has only to indicate such necessity and the additional troops will be forthcoming.

The News in Washington—A Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A telegram has been received from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, addressed to the President and forwarded to him, giving the details of the situation in Louisiana. They do not differ materially from the reports already published to-day.

CABINET MEETING—INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. EMORY.

A consultation was held at the War Department this morning, there being present Gen. Sherman, acting Secretary of War Robeson, Attorney-General Williams, and Senator West, of Louisiana, the subject being the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It was decided to instruct Gen. Emory that he should call for whatever troops were necessary to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace; but that that officer will not otherwise interfere, excepting in assisting the proper authorities in carrying out the processes of the courts.

TROOPS AVAILABLE TO GEN. EMORY.

There are several regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry in the South, stationed in such proximity to New-Orleans that should a formidable outbreak occur, necessitating the presence of more troops than Gen. Emory has now conveniently located, their services could be had in a few hours.

The Position Unchanged at St. Martinsville.

NEW-IBERIA, May 8.—The latest advices from St. Martinsville report that the situation is unchanged. During the skirmish yesterday afternoon, a young lady aged sixteen was wounded in the neck, and a man was shot in the arm. It appears that the police fired on some houses, thinking there were armed men within. Badger's position is considered precarious, and his retreat may be expected at any time. The Mayor of the town has been imprisoned for high treason. The number of Metropolitans wounded is less than heretofore reported. The people here are less excited to-day but firm; they all look for startling news. Some white men were heard urging negroes to take up arms yesterday, and one of them threatened to buck and gag one of our best citizens for discountenancing such a proceeding. The project, however, has failed, so far as the negroes are concerned; they say it is not their fight.

Requisition on the President Advised—Gen. Emory to Have all the Troops He Asks for.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—Senator West telegraphed the following to Gov. Kellogg to-day from Washington:

"If you are threatened with violence, combinations too powerful to be overcome by your State force, and you think it necessary to require the forces of the United States, make a requisition on the President in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, simply stating the fact, and that your Legislature cannot be convened, and I know that every means will be placed at your disposal to fully maintain your authority. Orders have been sent this morning reinforcing Gen. Emery."

A *Republican* extra says Gen. Emory has received the following dispatch, and will act upon the instructions without delay:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1873.

Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department, New-Orleans:

If in your judgment more troops are needed in Louisiana, make your call clear and specific, and we will endeavor to supply them.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The troops at Jackson, Miss., and other points have received marching orders under the above instructions. A dispatch from Jackson says the entire garrison leave here for Louisiana to-night.

The Rebels Dictating Conditions Under Which the Troops Shall Move.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 8.—About forty mounted Metropolitans crossed Teche to-day, en route for St. Martinsville. The balance, about fifty, returned to New-Orleans this evening. United States troops are still here awaiting transportation. Arrangement has been made for their transportation, with the agreement that deputy United States marshals should not accompany them. The boats they were to leave on came in sight, but for some unknown cause turned back in the direction of Franklin, leaving the troops on the wharf.

The Metropolitans had orders to seize the steam-boat Flora. They saw her coming in about 6 P. M., and marched down to the wharf ready to seize her and start for St. Martinsville, but the captain of the Flora seeing them on the wharf, immediately turned the boat and went in another direction. Many rebels were on the wharf, and evidently enjoyed the disappointment of the metropolitans. It is generally believed that the United States troops will not get transportation for several days. The mails are being brought here overland. All is quiet up to this hour, (10 P. M.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

MISS THOMPSON'S BENEFIT.

Miss Lydia Thompson will this evening benefit by the representation at the Academy of Music. The lady needs no introduction to the public; her performances in this country have secured for her hosts of admirers, so that her leave-taking, of which to-night is to be the occasion, will doubtless be a profitable one. "Aladdin" is to be the burlesque.

MME. BISHOP'S FAREWELL.

Mme. Anna Bishop, one of the few living artists who are to be cited as models for the imitation of a later generation, will, on the afternoon of Saturday, bid farewell to New-York at a concert at Steinway Hall. There is no necessity to say much of Mme. Bishop, who has sung in every part of the world, and whose gifts and talent have everywhere been recognised. Of the entertainment we are only called upon to remark that it is of excellent promise, for it is announced as enlisting the labors of Miles. Canissa, Drasdil, Ferretti, and of Mr. Alfred Wilkie, (tenor,) J. R. Thomas, L. G. Gottschalk, Emile Sauret, and F. Bergner. The "good-bye concert" we mention is to preface a tour with which Mme. Bishop's lengthened and honorable professional career will terminate.

PERSONAL.

We announce with pleasure that Miss Kate Newton, whose serious illness was referred to in Sunday's TIMES, is slowly but surely convalescing, and that her restoration to health is but a question of time.

Jewelry in General.

In those curious letters about the interior of Africa, which have of late excited so much attention, we read that the best currency for his daily wants which the traveler can take up with him from Zanzibar is a quantity of brass wire. This brass wire, it appears, passes for jewelry in Africa, and is worn with much pride in twists and loops about their ankles and wrists by the nobles of that continent. We may laugh at this if we like. But Herbert Spencer has well shown that with the first desire of man for ornament comes the first dawning of a possible civilization. And for the matter of that, we are by no means sure that the brass wire of the Ujiji chiefs is of a very much lower epoch in taste than the cheap jewelry on which thousands of our own people persist in wasting their money, and with which they make grotesque their persons. A visit to the establishment of Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-street, (up-stairs,) will show how unnecessary it is, and how foolish on the score of economy is our people, to encourage the production of this tawdry and perishable stuff. There may be seen ornaments of all kinds for both sexes, wrought of materials intrinsically valuable, and with a taste and delicacy which make them fit to be worn in any society, yet actually no dearer in price (when a fair comparison is exercised) than the commonplace, coarse, and trivial styles which have flooded the land. What is the secret? Simply this, that Messrs. Starr & Marcus have learned that taste is the cheapest of investments, and the most remunerative. How long must it be before our consumers lay to heart the same simple lesson?—*Harper's Weekly.*

All Diseases of Bladder and Kidneys permanently cured by KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Richest Hair Lustre is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root-Beer.—One of the healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to the enjoyment of those in good health. General depot, 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all druggists.

Viscentti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Best Place in New-York to Buy Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Gents, and Boys; good artists, modest prices, is at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

For Simplicity, Durability, and Perfection, the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE is unequaled. No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

Window-Shades of every description, including French embroidered.
G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—HAIGHT.—On Thursday, May 8, by Rev. J. A. Roche, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., JAMES P. FOSTER to SARA M., daughter of Joseph Haight, Jr., both of this City.

HUBBARD—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, May 7, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., WALTER C. HUBBARD to HELEN INGALLS VALENTINE, daughter of Alfred A. Valentine, all of this City.

JAQUES—OSBORN.—On Wednesday, May 7, at residence of bride's parents, Silver Lake, near Squan Village, Monmouth County, N. J., by Rev. Frank Chandler, of Freehold, GEORGE B. JAQUES, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of Capt. Forman Osborn.

KIPLING—HOWE.—On Wednesday, May 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. C. Russell, RICHARD A. KIPLING, of Roselle, N. J., to EMMA F., daughter of William Howe, Esq., of North Salem, N. Y.

LEWIS—WATSON.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Northrop, EDWARD J. LEWIS to Miss MAGGIE WATSON, both of this City.

MONTAUBAN—BUTTERFIELD.—At the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris, Wednesday, April 23, the Vicomte DE MONTAUBAN, Colonel of the Fourth Hussars, only son of Gen. Comte de Palikao, K. C. B., and Lady de Montauban, Comtesse de Palikao, to JANE WRIGHT, only daughter of the late R. S. Butterfield, Esq., of Woodlands, near Haworth, Yorkshire, England.

PRENTISS—TAFT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. John W. Teal, T. MELVILLE PRENTISS to FANNIE A., daughter of Daniel Taft.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Thursday, May 8, 1873, at his residence, No. 143 Taylor-street, Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE W. BLAKE, aged 72.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 11, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

BEERS.—At Goshen, Ind., Rev. H. B. BEERS, of the North Indiana Conference, and formerly of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

Interment at Huntington, Long Island.

BRODHEAD.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, at his residence in this City, of pneumonia, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHASE.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. S. Hoyt, No. 4 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, May 7, S. P. CHASE, Chief-Justice of the United States, in the 66th year of his age.

The remains will lie in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Funeral services at the same church at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

DAVEY.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1873, at Finderne, N. J., Capt. HENRY DAVEY, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Saturday, May 10, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M. Carriages will be at the depot upon arrival of the train.

DALLEY.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, May 7, 1873, ELLEN DALLEY, wife of John Dalley, and daughter of the late Dennis Harris, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington Heights M. E. Church, corner 153d-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 30th-st., at 1½ o'clock.

DUNN.—On Thursday, May 8, in Brooklyn, MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of James C. and Amelia A. Dunn, aged 11 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

Funeral on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from First Reformed Church, corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., on the 7th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Rev. E. S. Edgar.

Friends of the family and members of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. 12 noon, and 12:30 P. M.

FRYER.—In Rome, Italy, May 7, 1873, SUSANNE LOUISA, wife of Greville Edward Fryer.

GERRING.—On Wednesday, May the 7th, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. WILLIAM GERRING, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lewis Males, No. 79 11th-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 10th, at 2 o'clock.

HAVENS.—On Tuesday, May 6, at Shelter Island, ALBERT G. HAVENS, in the 67th year of his age, of the firm of A. G. Havens & Son, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence on Shelter Island, on Friday, at 4 P. M.

HAMILTON.—At Savannah, Ga., May 5, WILLIAM HAMILTON, late Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy, eldest son of Alexander and Eliza Hamilton.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of the M. O. L. L. U. S., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 180 Barron-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, May 10, at 4 P. M.

HOGSETT.—On May 7, JAMES HOGSETT, aged 39 years, 3 months, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 446 West 40th-st.

HOUGHTON.—REGINA MARTINES HERRE, wife of Rev. Edward C. Houghton, died in her 27th year, on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence, No. 11 East 29th-st., in this City, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAYES.—On Wednesday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 151 West 10th-st., Mr. JAMES E. HAYES, manager of the Olympic Theatre, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Hayes had been ill but little more than two weeks, of a complication of heart and brain diseases. He leaves a wife and one child.

The funeral services will take place at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West 18th st., near 5th-av., on Friday, May 9, at 4 P. M. Friends and members of the profession are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

HUNT.—On Thursday, May 8, BENJAMIN FANCUIPE HUNT, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 133 East 29th-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11½ A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

☞ Charleston and Boston papers please copy.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, ANN JONES, relict of Richard, in the 73d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Thomas J. Jones, No. 3?7 3d-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KISSEL.—On the evening of the 7th, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of Gustav H. and Charlotte Kissel.

MINTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 8, at Chatham, N. J., HELEN M., wife of Guy Minton, and only daughter of Henry P. and Henrietta C. Day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCLURE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, STEPHEN CONOVER, son of John S. McClure, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Taylor, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

NIESS.—On Wednesday, May 7, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD NIESS, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 West 29th-st., on Friday afternoon, May 9, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

PALMER.—At West Islip, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 7, in the 73d year of her age, ANNA TALBOT, wife of the late Francis Palmer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Babylon Depot, South-side Railroad, on arrival of the train which leaves Williamsburg at 10 o'clock.

PAEZ.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, Lieut.-Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, of Venezuela.

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, East 28th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, May 7, at Greensboro, N. C., GEORGE J. ROGERS, aged 57 years.

His funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church (5th-av. and 53d-st.), on the 9th inst. (Friday), at 1 o'clock. His friends and those of his brother, Edward K. Rogers, and his brother-in-law, Isaac C. Kendall, are respectfully invited to attend.

SMALL.—On Wednesday morning, May 7, MARIA K. SMALL, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Chapel, 3d-av., near 31st-st.

TAGGART.—On Thursday, May 8, 1873, PHILIP SEYMOUR, son of Charlotte A. and Philip S. Taggart, aged 5 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday P. M., at 5 o'clock, at No. 150 West 32d-st.

☞ Syracuse and Newport papers please copy.

WESTON.—On Wednesday, May 7, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD WARREN WESTON, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house, No. 17 West 16th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday evening, May 7, after a long illness, Capt. BRADFORD B. WILLIAMS, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 64 East 128th-st., on Saturday, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Boston, Barnstable, and San Francisco papers please copy.

WEIR.—On the 8th inst., at her residence, Irvington, N. J., MADELEINE C., wife of P. Shapter Weir, and eldest daughter of James Demarest, Clinton-Place, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 10th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her father, in Clinton-Place. Carriages will be in waiting at the Broad-street Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad for the 9? train from the foot of Liberty-st. Interment at Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium, or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia,
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale agent, JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

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For EVERGREEN TREES and RHODODENDRONS

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S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
FLUSHING, N. Y.

From Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, on Long Island Central Railroad, 9½ and 12.

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AUCTION OF PAINTINGS.
160 in number, by
OVER 100 CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
now on view at the gallery,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
and will be sold on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
May 13 and 14, by
R. SOMERVILLE.
(See advertisement under auction head.)

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, PROTESTANT Episcopal Church—New-York Auxiliary Committee.—The eighth missionary meeting under the auspices of this Committee will be held in the
ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th-st., west of 6th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The newly-consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, Right Rev. Dr. AUER, will address the congregation on the subject of *Our African Mission*. The closing address will be by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church. A collection will be made in behalf of the African Mission of this Church. HORATIO POTTER, Chairman.
BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Vice-Chairman.
FRANCIS HARISON, Secretary.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CANCER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, piles, epilepsy, and other diseases perfectly cured by Dr. Elmore, No. 35 Warren-st., Jersey City. He charges nothing until he cures.

RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, 329 6th-av., near 21st-st.—For terms call or send for circular.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters No. 457 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. A. P. MAN, President.

JAMES C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Of the extensive variety of City real estate offered at auction by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, May 8, but a small portion was disposed of, viz.: One lot, 32.6 by 90, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, north side, 380 feet east of Fourth-avenue, sold to George W. Farnham for $6,350; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Tenth-avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-ninth-street, sold to William H. Allen for $5,600; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Tenth-avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth-street, sold to S. Wormser for $5,325, and two lots, together forming a plot in size 41.7 by 100, on Tenth-avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of Ninety-ninth-street, adjoining above, sold to same buyer for $2,975 each. The last-named four lots were sold by order of the executrix of the estate of Martha Charell, deceased. For the balance of the property offered bids were received, but as they were not accepted, and the realty remains unsold, a recapitulation is unnecessary. The legal sale announced in charge of Messrs. Muller & Co., of the house and lot No. 122 West Twenty-sixth-street, was adjourned to June 5. E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, sold four full lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 420 feet west of Third-avenue, for $3,350, $3,400, $3,200, and $3,800 respectively. The lot sold for $3,350 was purchased by Wm. Mulkey, and the other three by James Cunningham. A house with lot, No. 321 East Thirteenth-street, was offered by the same firm, but withdrawn upon a bid of $13,000, and the sales of a lot with cottage on East Seventy-seventh-street, east of Fourth-avenue, and two lots on Madison-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, were adjourned to the 15th inst. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, (no clear title,) William H. Leonard, Esq., referee, disposed of a plot of land, 52 by 100.5, situate on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue, for—including incumbrances amounting to $3,500—$17,000; purchaser, Geo. Banfield, plaintiff in the legal action. This sale closed the day's business.

PRIVATE SALES, &C.

At private contract the following recent transactions are reported effected by the brokers named:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., one lot, 25.6 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Seventy-second-street, sold for $35,000. Also, two three-story English basement brick houses and lots, each 12.6 by 40 by 84, Nos. 154 and 156 East Eighty-second-street, south side, 86.8 feet east of Lexington-avenue, sold together for $16,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, eight lots on the Third-avenue, east side, forming the block front between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, sold together for $60,000.

J. M. Gibson, Jersey City, also reports having sold at public auction, at that place, on Tuesday, the house and lot No. 340 Third-street, for $5,000; purchaser, John Hurson, at Elizabeth, N. J.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the premises No. 130 Leonard-street, south side, between Elm and Centre streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a frame house in rear. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue; lot 19 by 98.9. Also, similar sale, P. H. Jones, Esq., referee, of one lot 20 by 100.5 on East Sixty-first-street, south side, 145 feet west of Third-avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Frank Baud, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 136 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, south side, 81 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 19 by 81.10.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, May 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, East 118th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., 32.6x90	$6,350
1 lot, 10th-av., n. e. corner 99th-st., 25.2x100	5,600
1 lot, 10th-av., s. e. corner 99th-st., 25.2x100	5,325
2 lots, 10th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 99th-st., adjoining above, together in size 41.7x100x46.7x100.1, $2,975 each	4,950

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot, East 110th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10	$3,350
1 lot, East 110th-st., s. s., 465 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, same size	3,400
1 lot, East 110th-st., s. s., 490 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, same size	3,200
1 lot, East 110th-st., s. s., 315 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, same size	3,800

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, East 57th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 52x100.5	$17,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 7.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 145th-st., 99.11x150	$38,000
Maiden-lane, No. 135, n. e. corner Water-st., 30.2	17,000
34th-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x½ block	7,500
31st-st., n. s., 200.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 49.6x98	21,550
42d-st., n. s., 227.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x100.5	32,000
48th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.4	6,000
102d-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.11	3,000
68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	4,450
127th-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	7,000
153d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99	8,200
153d-st., n. s., 580 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11	8,200
Avenue C, No. 88, e. s., 48 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24x64.2	27,500
2d-av., e. s., 49.2 ft. s. of 13th-st., 18.11x108	21,750
10th-av., n. w. corner 84th-st., 127.8x100	22,750
10th-av., n. e. corner 151st-st., runs e. 100 x n. 99.11, x thence w. 55 to e. s. of land of Croton Aqueduct, by thence s. w. 107.3 to e. s. of 10th-av. x thence s. 3 to beginning	12,000

LEASES.

Beekman-place, No. 8, 3 years	$1,200
Houston-st., No. 599, East, 4 years	1,000
Maiden-lane, No. 137, 4 years 8 months	1,000
14th-st., No. 26, East, basement, 3 years 9 months	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 150 Broadway.

Particular attention given to the care and management of property placed in his charge. Collecting of rents a specialty. Returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

JOHN P. B. WELLS,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., ROOM NO. 24.
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THREE CHEAP LOTS, ONLY 650 FEET east of 5th-av., entrance to Central Park on 58th-st; excavated, block restricted, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed Rapid-Transit Steam Road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.

For exchange or rent, at the terminus of the Sussex Railroad, Branchville, N. J., the new and well-finished Pavilion Hotel, containing forty rooms; is convenient to depot; has the advantages of pleasant drives, pure air, no mosquitoes, and one mile from Culver's Lake; will exchange for property near the City, or, as an inducement to any who will open a boarding-house, will rent at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN G. HANCY, Branchville, Sussex County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars,
Apply to THOS. T. WALTON,
Imperial Insurance Company,
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANY RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK?—See *Herald*, May 7.—I offer for sale, to parties who will build, the finest lots in the vicinity of New-York, at prices ranging from $200 to $800, on long time, and no cash payment. Locality high and absolutely healthy; society good; distant less than one hour from City Hall, and within a mile of three stations. For further particulars apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two handsome nine-room cottages to rent, cheap, with privilege of purchase.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000—For sale, on a pleasant avenue, a French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels; fruit-trees, shade-trees; lot, 50 by 175. Terms easy. Address MELLICK BROS., No. 6 Pine-st., or OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat, complete with horses, carriages, and furniture; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MEREDITH, six miles from Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., a grass farm of 300 acres, with first-class farm-house and all necessary outbuildings and stalls for 60 head of cattle; the house and stable for two horses and pasture for two cows, $250 a year rent; the whole farm for $420 a year. Address ALONZO FLACK, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT A REASONABLE PRICE—A first-class modern four-story high-stoop house in 10th-st., near Stewart's store, with lot in fee; 25x½ block; house in perfect order; painted and frescoed in good taste; large dumb waiter from basement to fourth story; now occupied by members of the family of the late owner, and now to be sold by order of the heirs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot; house built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades; easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET FOR SALE BY THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upward on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST!—The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE AT HIGHLAND, OPPOSITE Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River, very desirable country residence, fully and completely furnished, built in the best possible manner, with all the modern improvements; suitable for Winter or Summer; two-and-a-half story, Gothic style; nineteen rooms, stable, ice-house, and three acres of ground; well located, with fine views, &c. Price, $16,000, or without furniture, $12,000.

ALSO,

Near the above, a fine house with all improvements, lawns and out-houses; seven acres of ground; plenty of fruit; commanding beautiful views of the river and inland. Price, $10,000. Photographs of both places can be seen at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR sale in Switzerland, between Vevey and Montreux, situated most beautifully upon the shores of the Genfer Sea, a large property containing 4,128 Swiss perches of land, consisting of vineyards, rambles, woods, &c., &c., and there can also be added 200 perches more land to the property at a slight cost by filling up at the shore.

The property is bounded by the Villa Augusta—the property of the Princess of Leignitz—is opposite the Dent du Midi, and controls a full view of the whole of the Genfer Sea, as well as the panorama of the Gulf of Montreux, and on account of its magnificent situation offers a splendid opportunity for the building of a large hotel and of several private villas. For further information address ALPHONSE ROSSET,
Commandant at Villeneuve, Switzerland.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, two houses; one of which is strictly first-class with fifty lots adjoining, situated in a pleasant and flourishing village, one hour out via New-Jersey Railroad, near depot; no incumbrance. Address M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ONLY THREE minutes' walk from depot, large house, 50x36, fifteen rooms; water, gas, &c., throughout; stable and two cottages; thirty acres; very fine view; a perfect country place. OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE IN NAVESINK, MONMOUTH County, a nice cottage with ten rooms, eleven acres of land; sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire at No. 91 East 10th-st., New-York, of JOSEPH DAVIS, or on the premises, of THEO. DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE first-class dwelling-house, with stable, ice-house, and two or more acres of land, at Summit, N. J., for sale or exchange for City lots. Apply to T. B. WHITE, No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWENTY acres near village of West Farms in the new part of the city. Price $4,000 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FRONTING ON CENTRAL-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTEEN VILLA PLOTS,

situate on the westerly side of the Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge. The land is high, and has commanding water and inland views. For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

M. M. WYGANT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—There will be sold at auction, at the Hackensack House, in the village of Hackensack, on SATURDAY, May 10, 1873, 2 P. M., the homestead farm of Thomas Voorhis, deceased, at Arcola, containing about eleven acres. The property is situated about one mile from the New-Rochelle depot, on the Midland Railroad; about 2½ miles from the town of Hackensack, and four miles from Paterson. Upon this property is a fine large dwelling-house, with sixteen rooms, hot and cold water and bath-room, with commodious barns and out-houses; large amount of shrubbery and fruit-trees; good water, and fishing on the premises, as the property adjoins the Saddle River.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE H. VOORHIS,
ALBERT B. VOORHIS,
Executors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DINGEE, PHELPS & Co., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, SATURDAY, May 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, two handsome and complete village residences and one building plot, situate on Davis-av. and Main-st., adjoining the properties of Messrs. Cowdray, Leland, Dr. Pryor, and others. Maps of the Auctioneers, No. 2,306 3d-av. and No. 82 Cedar-st., and GERARDUS P. DAVIS, Esq., New-Rochelle.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 483 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.

No. 17 Clinton-place.	No. 530 W. 42d-st.
No. 234 W. 14th-st.	No. 132 W. 48th-st.
No. 13 E. 16th-st.	No. 118 W. 49th-st.
No. 224 E. 21st-st.	No. 140 W. 53d-st.
No. 153 E. 36th-st.	No. 19 W. 56th-st.
No. 22 E. 41st-st.	No. 129 E. 58th-st.
No. 132 5th-av.	No. 584 5th-av.
No. 745 5th-av.	No. 161 Madison-av.

These houses can be seen only by permits from
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY handsome residence in Yonkers; the house is situated on Palisade-av., in the best part of the town, being about 220 feet above tide, and the view extends down the river to Staten Island; the house is completely furnished, (fourteen rooms besides bathroom,) and has every convenience; there is an excellent carriage-house, with stabling for three horses and cow; the grounds (about one acre in extent) are beautifully laid out, and in perfect order; there is abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to H. N. TITUS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY-PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; the house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken-yards; a large ice-house, (filled;) garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE MILE FROM THE STATION—A very desirable house, fully furnished, in perfect order, and has all the conveniences of a city house, as gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; four lots of ground surround the house; rent only $1,000 per annum. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT TUCKAhoe, Westchester County, fifteen miles from Grand Central Depot, via Harlem Railroad, a small but nice house, and about twelve acres of ground, with stable, barn and garden, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; but five minutes' walk from station; rent will be made low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS, No. 4 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished cottage, containing six rooms, pleasantly situated at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (North Shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy. For terms, &c., address ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome,
Manhasset, Long Island.

UNFURNISHED—RENT REDUCED.

Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 55th-st.; $1,200; in perfect order.

On 4th-st., three story, high stoop; on 33d-st., English basement; on 34th-st., parlor, third floor, and basement—very low rent. ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 1,200 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, outhouses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR YEAR OR LONGER, AT Newtown, Long Island, ten minutes' walk of two depots, house containing eight bedrooms, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, bath, water-closet, vegetable garden, about an acre lawn, plenty shade, excellent well-water; rent moderate. Apply or address FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT—Furnished, situated on and near the sea-front; also properties for sale. Printed catalogues can be had upon application. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, and Long Branch near the Depot.

MORRISTOWN.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished cottages and country seats to rent for Summer season or year. Farms and residences for sale and exchange. Morristown office, two doors from P. O. J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A FURNISHED HOUSE, finely located; stable, garden, fruit, &c.; one hour by rail and two minutes from depot. Rent to 1st of November $750, or $1,000 per annum. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED residence, complete in every particular; furnace, gas, &c.; attractive grounds; location unsurpassed; near depot. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, large house, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES, OFFICES, DWELLING-HOUSE, and apartments, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares, to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st.; Everett House, Union-square, or No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICE TO LET, ON first floor of marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, suitable for insurance, banking, &c., by TAYLOR & STEARNS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—CENTRAL HOTEL, to lease or for sale; fully furnished; immediate possession. At No. 55 West 46th-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER,
CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.

d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.

ap25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
Executors.

d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424 and 426 East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.

mh14-law6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1873. WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for Sale $300,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Line,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

At which price they yield over 8 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State, in rank, as No. 11 in the Union, against No. 20 in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West. The Minnesota Division, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minnesota, a distance of 260 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $82,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $28,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,500,000, or more than $125,000 per month. The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the official lists, thus furnishing dealers an advantage enjoyed by few of the new issues of railway bonds.

The entire loan has been sold, except about $300,000, which we now offer, to close it out.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the terms of sinking funds provided in the mortgages of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company the following bonds have this day been drawn for redemption viz.: Tebo and Neosho Railroad first mortgage bonds, Nos. 1,489, 287, and 1,798; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway first mortgage consolidated bonds, Nos. 5,783, 5,641, 5,141, 5,929, 5,876, 6,121, 5,418, 5,383, 4,976, 6,138, 5,038, 4,638, 4,690, 5,753, 6,145, 5,743, and 5,778.

The foregoing bonds will be redeemed, at their par value in gold, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of June, 1873.

The interest on all of said bonds will cease after sixty days from said 1st day of June, 1873.

LEVI PARSONS,
President Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Co.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873. ap25-law4wF.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, 57th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

By order of the Board.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen directors and three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES, State, County, or City bonds, wishing to realize, can sell at once by addressing

WM. A. GUEST & CO.,
No 17 Nassau st.

For sale, Town and County bonds in the State of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR

INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other or the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT,	TRACY R. EDSON,
ALBERT G. GOODALL,	J. DORSEY BALD,
C. L. VAN ZANDT,	GEORGE H. STAYNER,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,	WM. M. SMILLIE.
THEO. H. FREELAND.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and
ALBERT G. GOODALL, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.
GEORGE H. STAYNER, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, (4TH-AV.,)
NORTH-EAST CORNER 16TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company for the election of sixteen directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the 3d of May next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, May 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 19, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. W. HENSHAW,
Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared payable on the 10th inst., free from tax.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day. G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 15.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM AUCTION!

DECIDED BARGAINS!

Our bargains in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, BOUGHT at the AUCTION ROOMS during the recent great STRINGENCY in the MONEY MARKET FOR CASH, having met with such a gratifying success, we have been encouraged to purchase again largely, and are thereby enabled to offer in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES that are ATTRACTIVE in STYLE, TASTY in APPEARANCE, and for CHEAPNESS of PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

In CHEAP DRESS GOODS we have made a SPECIAL EFFORT, and call the ATTENTION of all CONSUMERS to our LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING AT PRICES that PLACE THEM WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST., AND CHRYSTIE.

AUCTION SALES.

S. P. Avery's Sale!!

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
HIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF VERY

VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

Now on view day and evening at the Gallery,

NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Over 100 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS are represented. Such as

Gerome,	Bouguereau,	Cabanel,
Boulanger,	Escosura,	Desgoffe,
Koek-Koek,	Worms,	Couture,
Bakalowicz,	Achenbach,	Boughton,
Jourdan,	Plassan,	Riefstahl,
Lagye,	Coomans,	Kensett,
James M. Hart,	W. T. Richards, &c.	

SALE, MAY 13 AND 14,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

BY R. SOMERVILLE,

AT HIS GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV.,

where the paintings will be removed to on the day of sale.

From the Evening Post.

Mr. Avery has, in past years, imported some of the finest modern pictures ever brought to this country, and there is hardly a private collection in the United States which is not indebted to his taste and judgment for many of its finest art selections. In view of his past experience it is not strange that he should keep up the high character of his gallery, and as a result his new importations, in some respects, exceed in interest and value any of his former efforts.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, Rosewood Piano-forte, Fine Cabinets, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 9, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 2 East 36th-st., all the handsome furniture therein contained, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor-suites, oak dining-room furniture, black walnut library and rosewood chamber suites, armories-a-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, black walnut library bookcases and tables, enameled bedroom-suites, fine pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, elegant cabinet rosewood piano-forte, bronzes, fine cut glass and china dinner-services, reps and lace curtains, hair and spring mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, &c., together with an assortment of Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 800 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins, 250 boxes Naples Maccaroni, 100 bbls. peeled Peaches.

At 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Fred. Thompson, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, 63 cases Lemons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AMOS M. KIDDER and CHAS. W. McLELLAN, plaintiffs, against WARRICK PRICE and WILLIAM B. PRICE, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 5th day of March, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1873.

CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, on the 5th day of May, 1873.

CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
my9-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—CHARLES FECHTER against WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 262 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1873. HALL & BLANDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1873.

HALL & BLANDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap25-law6wF* No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 4,988.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause. The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property, described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile; and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, [illegible] stations, depots, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, shops, machine-shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and the equipments, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point West-wego, opposite to the city at New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels and their tackle, apparel and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the construction, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road westerly from the State of Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of the said part of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructures, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the said road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the said road, any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges and [illegible] described, and which are included in the said mortgage and it is to be understood that the sale under the said deed of trust, or the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed; the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars with interest coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third and other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We shall sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order of C. Werner, assignee, the stock of clothing, &c., of M. Loudner, bankrupt.

JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,

offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

DRY GOODS.

18½ CENTS.—FINE WHITE MATTINGS, red check, fancy and coir mattings, ingrain carpets, 30 cents. Great inducements in mattings. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 31, at 9:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
Scotia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, May 10.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, May 10, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON..........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..........$160 and $180, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria....Sat., May 10	Olympia....Wed., June 4
Anglia....Sat., May 17	India....Sat., June 7
Europa....Sat., May 24	Columbia....Wed., June 11
Trinacria....Wed., May 28	Australia....Sat., June 14
California....Sat., May 31	Ismailia....Wed., June 18

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS..........——..........Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, June 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr..........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........June 11, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 18, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, May 17
LAPLAND..........Wednesday, June 4
LADY LYCETT..........Wednesday, June 18
GREAT WESTERN..........Wednesday, July 2

New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

LAGOS, Captain PEGDEN, 10th inst.; MANDINGO, Captain SPENCE, 24th inst.

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Captain BAYLEY, 20th inst.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 24th of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried; fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)..........May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only.)..........May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico.)..........May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)..........May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 6½ Lenox-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 24
GLAMORGAN..........June 14
PEMBROKE..........July 5
GLAMORGAN..........July 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 10.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 27.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

COOK'S FOREIGN TOURS.

Passengers ticketed by any line of steamers to all parts of IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, VIENNA, ITALY, FRANCE, &c., &c., at great reduction from ordinary rates.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 262 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's EXCURSIONIST for May, now ready, gives full particulars as to the cost and expense of over 1,000 different tours. Price ten cents, by mail, prepaid.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Wednesday, 30th	9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th...	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 2d	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st...	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d...	11:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th...	4:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 12th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th...	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th...	7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:45 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport: connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 2:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:05, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:05 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 120 PEARL-ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon, MONDAY, June 2, 1873, for furnishing materials and labor for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors, viz.:

DUNKIRK HARBOR, N. Y.—Appropriation, $40,000. Break-water extension, dredging sand and gravel, drilling, blasting and removing rock.

ASHTABULA, Ohio.—$16,000. Dredging sand and gravel, and drilling, blasting and removing rock.

BLACK RIVER, Ohio.—$20,000. Pier extension and dredging sand.

VERMILLION, Ohio.—$12,000. Pier extension.

SANDUSKY, Ohio.—$25,000. Dredging sand and clay.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—$100,000. Dredging clay and sand.

MONROE, Mich.—$15,000. Repair to piers and canal revetment.

Separate bids must be submitted for each harbor. Bids from iron dealers for each and every item of iron material, for any or all of the harbors advertised will be entertained. Other bidders are required to bid on each and every item of all the other classes. The responsible bidder whose aggregate is the lowest may expect the award.

Detailed specifications, bills of material, instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application to this office.

Envelopes enclosing bids must be indorsed with the name of the harbor to which they refer.
F. HARWOOD,
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 25, 1873.

TO QUARRYMEN AND BUILDERS.

Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of May, 1873, for all labor and material for the construction of the foundation, pier, dwelling-house, and enrockment of the light-house to be built on the south end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications which, with forms of bid, guarantee, contract, and all necessary information, will be furnished to bidders, by letter or otherwise, at this office.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. HARBOR,
May 5, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 13, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing July 1, 1873.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
ALBERT F. PIKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$300,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1876.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SHROEDER, Controller.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at noon, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of Forage and Straw, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.
603 bushels Oats, 27 bushels Corn, 13 tons Hay, and 80 tons Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor.
137 bushels Oats, 3 tons Hay, and 5 tons Straw.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
15,000 pounds Bran, 268 bushels Corn, 10,520 bushels Oats, 136 tons Hay, and 40 tons Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.
1,027 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.
2,532 bushels Oats, 274 bushels Corn, 85 tons Hay, and 34 tons Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor.
831 bushels Oats, 15 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.
491 bushels Corn, 9,069 bushels Oats, 245 tons Hay, and 84 tons Straw.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.
1,095 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
762 bushels Oats, 14 tons Hay, 4 tons Straw.

The Corn and Oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities, and put up in good, substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wastage; and the Hay and Straw in bales, free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

Deliveries must be made on the wharves of the respective posts, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, Oat Straw, Rye Straw, and Bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the Corn, Oats, and Bran must include the necessary sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering the Forage and Straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," of whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY FOR SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1873.

1. Manufacturers of steam machinery are invited to send to this Bureau, until noon of Aug. 1, 1873, proposals for the construction of steam machinery for one or more of three vessels, of about 620 tons, and propelled by one screw.

There will be for each vessel one pair of engines, with surface condenser and horizontal cylinders, coupled to one crank-shaft.

The boilers to be of the very best charcoal iron, with composition tubes, and of sufficient strength for a working pressure of eighty pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, all to be below the water line in the vessel, (about twelve feet above base line.)

The screw to be of composition, copper and tin, about 14 feet in diameter.

There will be two auxiliary steam-pumps of approved type and size, and a fresh-water distiller of approved design, with special pump.

The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, and instruments required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery is to be of the very best quality of material and workmanship, according to naval standard, and will include all that is necessary for steaming the vessels—such as coal-bunkers, shaft-alley, fire tools, oil and tallow tanks, &c.—and is to be, in all respects, complete for that purpose, according to naval usage.

In addition to the ordinary wharf trial, the machinery will be required to develop 800 indicated horses power continuously during forty-eight consecutive hours at sea, with good anthracite coal, and the gross weight of all the machinery, including coal-bunkers, shaft-alley, water in boilers, &c., is not to exceed 215 tons.

The detailed plans, specifications and drawings can be seen on application at this Bureau, at any time on or after the 1st day of July, 1873.

The machinery is to be erected on board the vessels at any of the sea-ports of the Atlantic coast, not south of Norfolk, Va., as the Secretary of the Navy may elect.

The proposals will state the name or names of the parties in full, and their sureties, the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery complete in the vessel, and ready for steaming at sea, which must be fully done and completed in nine months from the date of contract.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam machinery for Sloops of War," to distinguish them from other business letters, and be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

The contracts will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner, as the work progresses. The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

2. Proposals will also be received at the same time, and in all respects in the same manner and under the same conditions, for steam machinery, for one or more of four vessels of about 450 tons measurement, which will be required to develop 560 indicated horses power, and the gross weight of which shall not exceed 175 tons.

3. Designs, with the necessary specifications, for engines and boilers, in accordance with the foregoing general directions, description, and requirements, will be received for examination and consideration at the Bureau, from designers and manufacturers of marine engines, until meridian, on the 10th of June, 1873.

Body sections of the hull, covering the space allotted to the machinery, showing the height and fore and aft length of the space allowed, will be furnished on application to the Bureau. The specifications will state what will be the maximum expense of an indicated horse-power in pounds of good anthracite coal per hour, during a wharf trial of not less than thirty-six consecutive hours at maximum power. For any design accepted as a whole, or any novel feature or part of a design adopted, a reasonable sum, in no case exceeding $5,000, will be paid as compensation, as soon as the additional working drawings required are furnished. For the best rejected design, the sum of $500 will be paid. It is understood that the right is reserved to use, on the terms above stated, any design, or any parts of any design offered, or to reject them if they are not considered superior to those prepared at the Bureau.
WM. W. W. WOOD,
Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, at any time before Nov. 1, 1873:

About 3,240 lineal feet of heavy fifteen-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 200 pounds per yard; lengths between 15 feet and 22 feet, generally about 19 feet.

About 7,400 lineal feet of heavy twelve-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 125 pounds per yard; lengths between 11 feet and 20 feet, generally 16 feet and 20 feet.

Proposals must state price per pound; be addressed to undersigned, indorsed on outside, "Proposals to furnish Iron Beams;" will be opened at 10 A. M., Wednesday, June 4, 1873, and to be considered must be received before that time.

Bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals must be accompanied by tables or charts showing guaranteed strength of beams, and the successful bidder must enter into contract and give bonds for a faithful performance of the contract.

The beams must be straight, out of wind, and squarely cut at ends, without being otherwise fitted or drilled.

Payments will be made monthly, if desired, reserving ten per cent. till the contract is completed.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., April 25, 1873.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., for adults only; within five minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad; twenty trains daily; less than thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street ferries; thirty acres of ground; neighborhood good and healthy; rooms large and airy; abundance of fruit, flowers, &c.; boating and croquet grounds; board $10 to $12 a week. For further particulars apply to J. L. GREELEY, No. 13 Greenwich-av., or G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE persons can be accommodated in an old style country-house in Westchester County; location perfectly healthy; plenty of milk, fruit, &c.; within twenty miles of New-York. Address N. S., No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT LAKE HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan County.—Access by Erie Railway; mountain air, fishing, boating, bathing, beautiful drives; large rooms; terms reasonable. Address for full particulars, WHITE LAKE, Box No. 127, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Greene County, about two hours from Catskill; beautifully situated on high ground; plenty eggs, milk, vegetables, shade, &c., at $7 per week; good accommodations for horses and carriages. Address E. P. SMITH, Freehold.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Board can be obtained in a private family for gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; only five minutes from depots. Address MONTCLAIR, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AND COMfortable rooms, in a delightful locality in Connecticut; terms moderate. Call on L. F. DUDLEY, at the Revere House, and see photograph of buildings.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ADDRESS J. P., Box No. 155 Post-office, Warwick, Orange County, New-York.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had for the season by addressing Post-office Box No. 37, Madison, N. J.; references.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—SIX years old, forty-two inches high, warranted sound, and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid child; with wagon and harness, saddle and bridle. Apply at No. 151 East 2d-st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, TWO WHEELS; seats for four; in excellent order; by JOSEPH LEACOCK, stables, corner 27th-st. and 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A T CART, BY BREWSTER, of Broome-st.; little used and in perfect order. Address A. B., Box No. 4,177 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY for superior accommodations, and who appreciates real comforts more than empty display, can secure a permanent quiet home in a family of adults, three ladies and three gentlemen, in a convenient and healthy part of Brooklyn, twenty minutes to all ferries; back parlor, bedroom, with sitting-room adjoining; excellent board; washing and ironing, if desired; references exchanged. Address QUIET HOME, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND family of adults would rent two or three handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full or partial board; neighborhood unexceptionable; convenient to cars, stages, and Elevated Railroad; references; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 337 West 30th-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable rooms, with unexceptionable board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Back parlor; board, if desired. "Things" who advertise, "Boarding-house keepers need not answer," need not apply. First-class reference required.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—A PLEASANT and desirable room on fourth floor to let, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable for the Summer; references exchanged.

NO. 116 EAST 54TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., floor to let, with board, to a small family; a few respectable men can also be accommodated; bath and gas.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant Park.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen; table boarders; Summer prices; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children. Reasonable. References.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished, a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th-av.—Very elegant apartments, en suite and singly, can be had for the Summer, at reasonable rates, with or without board.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.

A private family will let, with board, one or two furnished rooms. References exchanged.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, in a private family, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call all the week at No. 142 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARD.—PLEASANT LARGE ROOM AND front hall room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; also, second-story front, handsomely furnished. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with breakfast, if desired; location unsurpassed. Call or address as above.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL, (No. 36 West 31st-st.,) elegant accommodations to let, with or without meals; highest references exchanged.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor floor for gentleman and lady; also, a room for $5; brown-stone house; French family; table first class. References.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 30TH-ST.—A second floor, with two rooms above, to let together or separately, with private table, if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife, without board. Inquire at No. 23 East 24th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board, for the Summer or year; suitable for a family.

TO LET—ONE FRONT HALL BEDROOM ON second floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 143 East 30th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suit of rooms in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

NO. 42 WEST 24TH-ST.—A VERY handsome second floor to let, with board, for the Summer; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, second floor, back rooms on third, with board.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, with board, on second and third floors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROSSMON HOUSE,
THOUSAND ISLANDS,
Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y.

This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quite romantic and healthy resort, this place has no superior, abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America.

For particulars address
C. CROSSMON & SON.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. ONE HOUR from New-York City; will be OPENED JUNE 14 for the reception of guests, and *kept in the best style*. Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $19 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. SANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, will open about June 1. Good rooms can be secured at reasonable terms. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location, after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

MELLICK VILLA, BERGEN POINT, —Large rooms, handsome grounds, with beautiful view of the bay.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, N. J., will be opened June 1 for the reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

500 BARRELS OF THE BEST BRANDS of Portland Cement for sale by the Bandman Artificial Stone Company, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 42.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new pantomime,

AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholomew as Clown and Pantaloon. Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. PITTERI. CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS. MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

EDWIN BOOTH..........Manager and Proprietor.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
Who will appear during these
LAST SIX NIGHTS
In his great character of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
In his new comedy-drama of
DADDY O'DOWD.

LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 2,
And LAST TIME but ONE of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Return of
MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces the reappearance of the celebrated English tragedienne, MISS NEILSON.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 12, When she will appear, for the first time in this country, in her original character of AMY ROBSART, in the grand historical and romantic drama of that name, written by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of Kenilworth, in which she achieved such a great success at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sustaining the part of AMY ROBSART for over 100 consecutive nights. Miss Neilson will be supported by Mr. FRANCIS BANGS....as..........LEICESTER (His first appearance in four months,) Mr. NEIL WARNER, and a powerful cast, with new scenery, costumes, armors, appointments, music, mechanical effects, and an increased auxiliary force and corps de ballet of nearly 200 PERSONS.

The box-sheet for the NEILSON PERFORMANCES is now open at the usual places.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT SUCCESS.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING!

An original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.

The piece will be presented by the FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:

Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.

ACT FIRST—THE MISER'S ATTIC.
ACT SECOND—SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
ACT THIRD—LODGINGS IN LONDON.
ACT FOURTH—INTERIOR OF SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE.
BOX BOOK OPEN—SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LYDIA THOMPSON.
A GALA NIGHT. FAREWELL BENEFIT.
A GALA NIGHT. FAREWELL BENEFIT.
of the "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, 1873,
when will be presented..........ALADDIN,
the great success..........ALADDIN,
supported by every member of Miss Thompson's
INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
who will introduce all their specialties—marked features. SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE..........LURLINE
"And yet I am not happy."

Prices to all parts of the house $1 to be secured in advance, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
SATURDAY NIGHT......LAST APPEARANCE.
A MONSTER BILL.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE RECITALS AND LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA, at STEINWAY HALL, commencing MONDAY, MAY 12.

The sale of single tickets for any or all of the recitals commences at the usual ticket offices THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Reserved Seats..........$2

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce the definitive close of the Rubinstein Concerts and of the MUSICAL SEASON of 1872-73 with a series of seven Piano Recitals, to be given BY MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON THE AFTERNOONS OF

MONDAY, May 12;	WEDNESDAY, May 14;
FRIDAY, May 16;	SATURDAY, May 17;
MONDAY, May 19;	TUESDAY, May 20,

and on the EVENING of THURSDAY, May 22.

These recitals are given as a fitting close to the great series of Rubinstein's Concerts, the most successful, artistically and pecuniarily, ever known in the United States.

THE PROGRAMMES present an epitome of the great Piano Music—commencing with the elder Bach and ending with Rubinstein. To the student and virtuoso they must prove as invaluable as a complete gallery to the sculptor or painter, affording, as they do, the best illustration of each school of classic music, and teeming with opportunities for instructive study.

THESE PROGRAMMES (which can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall and principal music-stores) serve to illustrate the vast knowledge and exercise the unrivaled executive ability of
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

JOHN B. GOUGH

ON "PECULIAR PEOPLE."
(LAST LECTURE THIS SEASON.)

Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, May 13. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; and A. J. Fisher, No. 38 Nassau-st.

AVERY'S COLLECTION
OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS
now on view day and evening, at gallery,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
until time of auction sale, May 13 and 14.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL. —There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 28th-st., New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' DAY-SCHOOL, No. 242 East 58th-st., near 2d-av. Terms by the week till vacation.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* establishment. The only morning daily in that city. It is in sound condition and excellent running order; a good opening for capital and enterprise.

For particulars inquire of DANIEL T. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York; of R. G. McNEICE, in the establishment of Aaron Wright, (proprietor,) Springboro', Warren County, Ohio; or of AMOS W. WRIGHT, Box No. 398 Chicago Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in the produce and provision business, already established on a firm footing, desires a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 capital. Address G. M., Post-office Box No. 4,637.

$15,000 PROFIT FIRST YEAR.—Active partner wanted, with $5,000 cash, to join advertiser (with like cash capital) in legitimate business. For particulars address LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PATENT.—ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD patent to sell, or in want of a partner to introduce or extend it, can address C. MAYER, Station L. Principals only.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Commences at 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, May 10, LAST MATINEE but one of DIVORCE.
MONDAY, May 12.—BENEFIT of Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, and last night but five of DIVORCE.
WEDNESDAY, May 14.—BENEFIT of Miss LINDA DIETZ.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he will produce On TUESDAY NIGHT, May 20, for the first time on any stage, a novel play, from the German, based upon the latest drama of Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, and entitled

MADELEIN MOREL.

Several unique dramatic and scenic effects occur in the course of this play, which Mr. Daly designs to fill the closing performance of the present eventful season, and the distribution calls out the best powers of the Fifth-Avenue company.

*** Box sheet will be open Tuesday A. M., May 13.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Commences at 7¾ o'clock.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

MR. CHAS. FECHTER AS MONTE CHRISTO

EVERY NIGHT IN

The Magnificent Romantic Drama of

MONTE CHRISTO.

Produced with the most elaborate and ingenious scenic and mechanical illusions ever presented upon the American stage.

Magnificent Scenery!! Superb Costumes!!

Characters by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. C. T. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. GOLDEN, Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. MEADE, PEAKES, PIERCE, CHAPMAN, BEMES, SERLE, and others.

Grand FECHTER Matinée TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

*** Seats may be secured twenty days in advance. Application by mail or telegraph directed to the Manager will be promptly attended to. Box-office open from 8 to 6 daily.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

J. KOCH & CO..........Proprietors

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8,
WITH

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALED

SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

Admission 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 255 Broadway and Central Park Garden.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY

BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY.

EVENING AT 8. BENEFIT of Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, who will appear in the Drama of WILLY REILLY and his DEAR COLLEEN.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Special for Matinée Performances, The Pantomimist and Actor Mr HERNANDEZ FOSTER in his great Drama of JACK HARKAWAY. JACK HARKAWAY.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, BENEFIT OF MISS GUSSIE DE FORREST.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF
FROU FROU.
Last night of the charming young actress
MISS AGNES ETHEL,
in her most brilliant creation
FROU FROU.
Shortly a new drama, entitled
WITHOUT A HEART.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.—BENEFIT of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the death of Mr. James E. Hayes, late manager of this theatre, it will be closed THIS (Friday) EVENING.

The SATURDAY matinée will be given as usual.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.
FRANK MacEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON; OR,
IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Irish Comedy and Character Company.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

MME. ANNA BISHOP SATURDAY.

Has the honor to announce that her LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, prior to the commencement of her FAREWELL TOUR OF AMERICA, will take place in a GRAND MATINEE, AT STEINWAY HALL, on SATURDAY, MAY 10, at 2 o'clock.

For this occasion Mme. BISHOP has much pleasure in announcing the following MOST EMINENT ASSOCIATE ARTISTS: Mlle. Pauline Canissa, soprano; Mlle. Draudil, contralto; Mlle. Ferretti, soprano; Mr. Alfred Wilkie, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. L. G. Gottschalk, baritone; Mr. Emile Lauret, violin; Mr. A. H. Pease, pianist; Mr. F. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Henry Carter, organ; Herr Goepel, clarionet. Conductors and accompanists, MM. A. Reiff, Marzo, C. Geffrie, and Mr. Chas. Fradel.

Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seat, at the general ticket-office, No. 114, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at all the principal music-stores, and at ticket-office of the Hall.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING

WILL GIVE A

BALLAD CONCERT

previous to her departure for Europe,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 8 P. M.

She will be assisted by Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, soprano; Miss MATILDA TOEDT, violinist, and the ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MACDONALD.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.
MATINEE LECTURE BY

GEORGE MACDONALD.

SUBJECT—JOHN MILTON.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
In the building of the German Savings Bank.
Gen. MOLTKE'S PORTRAIT, taken from life by Prof. Schrader, is now on exhibition.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of Howard Mission will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, at the Academy of Music, on 14th-st.

Addresses, singing by the children of the Mission, under the direction of Theodore E. Perkins, and music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will give interest to the occasion.

Doors open at 6½ P. M., exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets may be had at the Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, or at the door.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYtechnic branch will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Mr. JOHN B. WOLFF will read a paper on *Steam Boiler Explosions*. Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, and upward. *Pianos and Organs to let.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED. *1 stamp.*

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823.)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1st 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

OUR WATER HIGHWAYS.

Address by Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine Before the Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine delivered an address at the Cooper Union, last evening, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, on "The Water Transportation of the State of New-York, and its Bearings upon the Commercial Prosperity of the City." The audience was select, being principally composed of members and their friends and invited guests. The lecturer was introduced in a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Wm. M. Vermilye, Second Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McAlpine then read an address, of which the following are the material points: He said: In every country the number, extent, and condition of its roads and canals, furnish, if not the only criterion, at least a very good one of the civilization of its people and the power of its Government. The field of the present inquiry is a broad one, embracing the extent of the trade between the food-producing interior and the consuming and exporting sections of the Atlantic slope—the existing channels by which this trade is conducted—their capacity, and the cost of transport thereon, what improvements and enlargements may be advantageously made; what new channels may be profitably opened to meet the existing and future demands of the trade between these sections, and lessen the cost of transportation, and how these improvements and new works may be rendered conducive to the interests of the merchants and citizens of New-York. The territory, the trade of which is now to be considered, is the basin of the Great Lakes and that of Upper Mississippi. This area contains one-third of the population of the Republic, produces an annual cereal crop of 900,000,000 bushels, and with the products of pastoral agriculture gives an annual tonnage for export from that region of 140,000,000 or $15,000,000 a year. That portion of the territory referred to embraces the ten North-western States and Western Canada; and we shall soon have to add to it the metalliferous districts of the mountains and of the Pacific States, with a portion of the trade of the Indies. Seventy years ago this region contained only scattered forts and trading posts—now it has one-third of the population of the nation.

The States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as the Canadas, have eagerly entered the field of competition in the vast trade of the interior, and have constructed immense works to secure their portions of it, while corporate enterprise has built great lines of railways to penetrate the interior, and to tap their natural navigable water lines.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ROUTES.

These natural lines are as follows:

First—The chain of great lakes and the St. Lawrence, bifurcating to Quebec, and by Lake Champlain and the Hudson to New-York.

Second—The Hudson River, and by portages over the mountains to the Susquehanna, Chesapeake, and James.

Third—The Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, terminating on the Gulf of Mexico.

Each of these (except the last) have been improved by artificial works.

The great trunk railways extend from all of the important commercial centres of trade to the Atlantic:

First—Through the Canadas, to Quebec and Portland.

Second—Through this State, by two lines, to New-York and Boston.

Third—Through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia.

Fourth—Through Maryland to Baltimore; and

Fifth—Through the Southern States to all their Atlantic and Gulf ports.

In regard to the rival lines, Mr. McAlpine said:

First—That the Winter rigors of the Canadian outlet to the Atlantic—its intricate navigation and fogs—are seriously to its disadvantage.

Second—That the long route by the Mississippi, though cheap, carries Western products too far out of the great line of trade; and its torrid climate is so injurious to many of these products that that route is also seriously objectionable.

Third—That the elevation of the water portages which Pennsylvania and Virginia have to overcome are so much more costly than ours; and

Fourth—While the railway lines above designated, including any that can be made, involve a cost of transport so much exceeding that of the improved and projected canals, connecting, by the shortest portages, the interior water lines of the West with the tidal waters of the Atlantic, that we can, as we have always heretofore done, offer to the Western producer, the cheapest and best route to the seaboard.

THE CANALS.

It is difficult to realize the importance of the Erie Canal, which now conveys one-fourth of the whole of the exports of that vast interior region, and as much of it during its six months of uninterrupted navigation as all of the trunk railways together during the same time. In the busy canal seasons more than 150 boats come daily to tide-water, and the New-York Central Railroad traffic rarely exceeds thirty trains per day. The great canal traffic is not appreciated until some stoppage occurs, and then a delay of twenty-four hours will accumulate hundreds of boats—enough to fill the track of the New-York Central half way from Albany to Utica. All of the New-York roads could not transport one-half, and the entire capacity of all the roads to the sea-board in their present condition would be insufficient to convey the whole of it. Half the merchants of New-York, connected directly or indirectly with this canal traffic, would be bankrupted, and their rivals in Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore would be correspondingly benefited. Whatever may be said or done, the cheapest line of transport will carry the coarse agricultural products, and where they are sold, there will be the deposits of merchandise awaiting purchase with the proceeds of the sale of these products.

The Erie Canal has until recently brought the trade of the West to New-York, and for many years has furnished the cheapest line of transport; but it has now reached a point where the railways have become formidable competitors for even its own legitimate business, combining, as they do, greater certainty and celerity of movement, with charges (during the season of navigation) but little higher than those of the canal. The cause which has produced this diversion of business from the canals to the railways is mainly one to the fact that the latter is under individual management, while the former is controlled by politicians. The railway companies call into their service men of the highest order of ability, skill, experience, and business tact, each for his most appropriate place. Contrast these with the qualifications of our canal officers. If one of the best-paying railways in the country was entrusted to such management, its rivals in business would send it into bankruptcy in five years.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

Three years hence, the Welland Canal enlargement will be completed, and vessels of 1,200 tons will be able to come from the extremity of the lakes, and discharge into canal-boats at Oswego, materially cheapening the cost of transportation to New-York. It will also be seen that the Erie Canal and its enlargement to Buffalo, while it has performed its functions and secured the Western trade in New-York City, can no longer be used as a competitor of the Canadian route to Montreal. The large propellers, on long voyages can carry freight for two mills per ton per mile, with a speed of ten miles an hour on the lake, eight on the rivers, and three on the canals, exclusive of the time occupied in passing the locks, each of which may be considered as equal to a mile of extra distance. With ships of 1,200 tons on Lake Ontario, and only 180 miles from tide-water at Montreal, the enlarged Erie Canal from Oswego will hardly be able to successfully compete. The ship-canal from Oswego to the Hudson, by which such ships could go to New-York, becomes indispensable. The other project is to convey such ships from the St. Lawrence River, ten miles west of Montreal, to Lake Champlain by a ship-canal of thirty-five miles and no locks, and from the lake to the Hudson by a similar canal with a few locks, and thence by a slack-water navigation to tide-water on the Hudson. An expenditure of $16,000,000 will accomplish this object, and permit vessels of over 1,000 tons cargo to come from the centre of the continent, and discharge into ocean vessels without breaking bulk until they reach New-York.

The time required by these routes, and allowing for the extra time in locking, is eight days between Chicago and Quebec, or (by Lake Champlain) to New-York, and fifteen days by the Erie Canal, which may be reduced to ten days when steam is successfully introduced. The introduction of steam, efficient management, and low tolls will enable the Erie Canal to increase its capacity from Buffalo, for through freight, and carry the local tonnage naturally belonging to it, to the extent altogether of 4,000,000 tons per annum. The Welland Canal, as now built, is capable of carrying an equal amount, say 4,000,000 tons, and if a considerable portion of this is delivered at Oswego, it will increase the capacity of the Erie by a million o. tons. The railways, as now built, have carried from the basin of the lakes to tide-water 4,000,000 of tons, and may be stocked to give them twice the capacity. The Welland, St. Lawrence, and Champlain route will be almost unlimited in capacity, and may be considered as equal to from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of tons. The Ashburton Canal, if built upon its present dimensions, would be equal to 2,000,000, and, if properly enlarged, to 5,000,000 of tons.

CAPACITY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

We now have an existing capacity of transport between the interior and the Atlantic seaboard of 9,000,000 tons, and the means of increasing it to 18,000,000 by improvements, and to 30,000,000 tons annually by constructing new lines. These Western surpluses, which the existing channels through the United States cannot convey, will seek the St. Lawrence route, and be forwarded to our great foreign food-customer, Great Britain, and with the loss of this trade New-York will also lose the sale of the goods which such Western products will purchase. We have seen that the present production of that great West, whose trade belongs to New-Yorkers, is now nearly twice as great as the capacity of the existing channels of transport. But it follows that when such channels are overcrowded, the charges for transport are correspondingly increased. At Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo, the receipts and shipments by water are from two to five times as great as by railway, and at Albany and New-York are nearly ten times as much. New-York is the depot for the manufacturing, mining, and commercial population of the northern Atlantic seaboard, consuming twice as much of such articles as are exported, and therefore the great entrepôt is naturally at New-York. It is claimed by the Canadian authorities that the food imported from the West into New-England can be delivered by the St. Lawrence en route and the Gulf and coast vessels cheaper than by the New-York canals. Whether this shall be done by the President's proposed new water route from the Ohio southeastward, or by the Kanawha Canal to Norfolk, or by the Lake Champlain or Oswego Ship-Canal routes, remains to be determined. The Federal Government, as the conservator of the interests of all our people, is called upon to restrain the present enormous diversion of trade into the Canadian markets.

At the conclusion of the address the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce, and invited guests assembled here this evening, be and are hereby tendered to Hon. William J. McAlpine for his intelligent, comprehensive, and exhaustive address on transportation between the West and the seaboard, having especial reference to its bearing upon the present and future prosperity of this City.

Resolved, That Mr. McAlpine be requested to furnish a copy of his address, for publication in pamphlet, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting then separated.

Rowing Notes.

The regatta of the New-England Rowing Association will be held on the Charles River course, Boston, on Friday next, May 16. This event is eagerly looked for, as the entries, although not yet opened, are pretty well known. Among those entered for the professional race, the following names will be found: T. C. Butler, William Randall, George McDonald, J. J. O'Leary, P. Harrington, P. McNulty, and Tom Doyle. This list comprises so many well-known and successful oarsmen that the interest evinced is not to be wondered at. Among the amateurs the following will appear: J. Butler, Sam Bullen, Young Blaney, Ed. McAvoy, D. Kelly, G. Davis, C. Ingalls, G. Stevens, and J. Kerber.

Henry Coulter sent $300 on May 5 to secure a place in the Ward-Biglin race, but the date for the second deposit being fixed for May 1, it is still an open question whether, after so unfair a talk had emanated from him, the delay will be pardoned. With or without Coulter, the Ward-Biglin race comes off two days prior to the college regatta on the same water, the course designated being Springfield.

The match between Fearon and Engelhart is off, in consequence of the severe indisposition which prevented the latter from training.

The house of the Columbia College Boat Club is now in position alongside of the Sappho's, on the Harlem River. They have two or three crews at work, and from them the representative crew will be selected.

A working-boat race came off on the old Association three-mile course, at Hoboken, the other day, in which Waldron defeated Melching by four lengths for a purse of $200 a side.

The regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, to take place June 18, is creating quite a stir in boating circles. The Nassaus, Grumeroys, Athletics, Atalantas, New-York Rowing, Sappho, Nautilus, Dauntless, and Friendship Clubs will be represented in the various classes of races, and as they comprise some of our very best racing material an unusually brilliant competition is looked for.

Mr. William A. Curtis, of Chicago, has challenged Mr. Rathborne, of the Athletic Club, to row for the championship of that organization. The challenge has been accepted, and the time set for Saturday, May 17, the race to take place on the Harlem River.

The Fort Washington French Institute.

The Fort Washington French Institute for Young Gentlemen inaugurated, yesterday, the studies of its eighteenth year in the new building into which the principal has just removed. This building is but a step from the old. It is an elaborate structure, beautifully situated on the heights above the Hudson opposite Fort Lee, and charmingly surrounded. About twenty acres of ground are attached, laid out in a tasteful manner, and well shaded. In an adjoining plot of fifty acres of lawn and dell the young gentlemen play ball and ramble at will in recreation time. Attached to the dwelling, which contains three story dormitories and two spacious dining-halls, there is a two-story school building about 50 feet by 45, with school-rooms, a chemical laboratory, and a department of natural philosophy. In the large hall on the second floor, the scholars now attending the institute assembled in the afternoon with their instructors, the principal, Prof. V. Provost, and his two sons; Rev. O. S. St. John, formerly a professor of Lafayette College; Rev. Henry Braun, D. D., Prof. W. Macy, and others. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. St. John, brief addresses were delivered by several gentlemen advising the boys to remember the advantages offered to them, and to be stimulated to greater energies by the beauties and historic memories of the scenes around their school. The addresses over, Mr. Provost thanked the speakers, and informed the young gentlemen that they could abandon their studies for the remaining hours of the day. Among the pupils are some from Costa Rica and one from Mexico, a nephew of the President.

Summer Diet for Infants.

At a recent meeting of the Public Health Association of this City, a series of resolutions were passed requesting Dr. A. Jacobi to furnish for the use of the association a schedule of directions concerning infantile diet in Summer, and to present the same at a future meeting. Last evening, at the rooms of the Medical Journal Association, Dr. Jacobi responded to the resolution, prefacing his remarks by an elaborate address on the physiology of infant digestion and food. The following is the schedule:

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse a baby of a month old or two every two or three hours; nurse a baby of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no more.

When a baby gets thirsty in the mean time, give it a drink of water or barley water. In very hot weather, mix a teaspoonful of whisky with a tumbler full of water, (no sugar.)

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (grind it on the coffee-grinder) and a gill of water with salt for fifteen minutes. Strain it and mix it with half as much boiled milk and a piece of loaf-sugar. Give it, lukewarm, through a nursing-bottle.

Keep the bottle and mouthpiece in water when not in use.

Give babies of five or six months half barley-water and half boiled milk, with salt and loaf-sugar.

Give older babies more milk in proportion.

When babies are very costive, let oatmeal instead of barley, but be sure to cook and strain it.

When your breast-milk is half enough for the infant, alternate with bread and food.

In hot Summer weather, dip a small piece of litmus paper into the food before feeding. If the blue paper turns red, add a pinch of baking soda to the food.

Babies of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day by itself or mixed with other food.

Babies of ten or twelve months may have a crust of bread and a piece of rare beefsteak to suck.

No child under two years ought to eat from your table.

The Summer complaint comes from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children with cold water at least twice a day. Ten times is not too many in the hot season.

When babies throw off and purge give them nothing to eat for four to six hours, but all the cold water you can. After that, you may give a few drops of whisky in a teaspoonful of ice-water every five or ten minutes, but no more until the doctor comes. When there is vomiting and purging give no milk.

Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no soothing syrup, no teas.

A discussion took place, in which a majority of the physicians present participated, and it was their unanimous opinion that if printed copies of the Schedule could be distributed in our tenement-houses much good would result from it.

Personal.

Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Hon. H. D. Walbridge, and Col. Wood, of Philadelphia, are quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. English, of the British Navy, and Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburg, are located at the Gilsey House.

Hon. John E. Osborne, of New-Hampshire, is stopping at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. Stockton, of the United States Army, is staying at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Wm. J. C. Kenny, Hon. Wm. T. Hart, and Hon. John Foster arrived last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Army; Gov. D. P. Lewis, of Alabama, and Col. S. L. Puelps, of San Francisco, are located at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. John Goldberg, of New-York, is at the Maison Dorée.

Dr. Tamin Despalles, of Paris, and George Routledge, of London, are sojourning at the Everett House.

Col. James R. Shepherd, of Ohio; Col. F. J. Carter, of Illinois; Hon. C. W. Smith, and Hon. George Hauer, are temporarily stopping at the Stuyvesant House.

Hon. F. S. Learned, of Boston; Dr. D. M. Davidson, of New-Jersey, and Hon. M. Randolph, of St. Louis, are at the St. George Hotel.

Major J. E. Jones, of Georgia; Col. A. Jewett, of Seneca Falls, and Judge Levi Woodbury, of Boston, have quarters at the New-York Hotel.

Long Branch.

In THE TIMES of the 7th inst., in an article on the hotels at Long Branch, it was stated that the Central Hotel was undergoing repairs and was not ready for guests. This is a mistake. The proprietor, Mr. Samuel Cohen, has perfected all his arrangements for the Summer season, and the hotel, as will be seen by our advertising columns is ready for the reception of visitors.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

End of the Bleakley Trial—A Remarkable Verdict—He is Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Mr. Hall continued his summing up for the prisoner Bleakley, the court-room being crowded to its utmost capacity. Counsel criticised the evidence of Mary Weaver, and claimed that by her own statements she entertained a dislike to the prisoner, and her testimony was prejudiced against him. He traced at length the events of the ten days preceding the prisoner's crime, and the accumulating troubles against which he struggled, his discharge from the Navy-yard, his sister's suicide, and his niece's shameful life, in which she was sinking lower and lower. Dr. Hammond and Dr. Cross, the witnesses for the prosecution, who testified that the prisoner was sane, had done so, he said, without knowing anything of his antecedents, and having once made up their mind, they, like other medical men, were notorious for sticking to it. In conclusion, he appealed to the jury to remember that they were men, that they must not lay aside their humanity. The prisoner's life was in their hands; he was a poor, broken, unfortunate wretch, in whom there was not much life; and he appealed to them to let mercy decide which way the scale should go.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's address, a recess for one hour was taken, at the expiration of which District-Attorney Phelps began his summing up. He said that the prisoner had treated his murdered niece with violence was uncontradicted, and who was to say that it was not his brutality which had driven her from her place as an honest domestic to a house of ill-fame. He asserted that the evidence of her sister Lottie and of the prisoner himself had shown his bad treatment, and that the murdered girl repeatedly expressed her fear of him, and her determination not to see him, so that even when she was to meet him in Central Park with her sister, she armed herself with a revolver to defend herself against his violence. He also referred to the evidence to show Bleakley's violence toward others. Reviewing the circumstances attending the crime, he argued that there was every element of murder, everything to satisfy the jury of his intent to commit murder when he went there. There was no provocation, no self-defense. The District-Attorney briefly alluded to the insanity defense, and said that one cannot judge insanity by the act itself, and in refutation of the plea of the defense of absence of motive, he alluded to several cases of undoubted murder where there had been just as much apparent absence of motive. In the madness of passion it is common for men to fire repeated shots into the dead bodies of those they have killed. He refuted the imputations of the other side upon the testimony of Mary Weaver, who had testified that Bleakley had peremptorily demanded money from her, and when asked what reason there was for not believing her testimony, or for supposing that she or the witnesses who corroborated her statements had perjured themselves. Alluding again to the insanity plea, he placed stress upon what Dr. Clymer had said, that the very first words uttered by the prisoner after his arrest were, "I have murdered my niece and am going to give myself up,"—showed that he had a perfect understanding of what he had done, while other witnesses deposed that, judging from the hypothetical question of the defense alone, the prisoner was not insane. In conclusion, Mr. Phelps charged the jury to do their duty, and to mete out justice, which was the truest mercy.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Brady, then, at a little after 4 o'clock, charged the jury to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It has been suggested that this is a very important case, and so it is, because upon the issue may depend, and probably will depend, the question of life or death. It is one, therefore, you are to approach without reference to public clamor, public excitement, public indignation, or any desire exhibited by the public for vengeance. You will consider it, repudiating each one of these elements, upon the testimony, and upon the testimony alone, controlled as you must be by such deductions of the law as I may make to you, you in your positions being bound to receive such instructions, and to be entirely and exclusively governed by them. The facts are within your exclusive province; I have nothing to do with them, and I have no ambition to interfere with you. You must find the necessary facts in this case to warrant a conviction, but must accept from my mouth the rules of law by which your deliberations are to be governed and the results achieved. The prisoner is charged before you for murder in the first degree. It is necessary in our State, in order to convict of that offense, that two things should concur. First, that there shall be the killing of a human being, and second, that killing should be with a premeditated design to effect death. In other words, that there should not only be the killing of a human being, but an intention of killing existing any time before, or at the time the fatal blow was dealt. The time contemplated by the law may be at the instant of doing the fatal deed. It needs no other deliberation. If, for example, at the moment of pulling the trigger the intent enters the mind of the person using the weapon to kill, that is a sufficient compliance with the statute to establish the existence of a premeditated design. In this case the shooting is conceded, and death is shown to have been the result. The only question left, therefore, on that branch of the case is, was it committed with a premeditated design to effect the death of Maud Merrill? On the subject of design, the character of the weapon used, the locality of the wounds, the number of shots, the motive—all these are important on that question. It is an operation of the mind, it is true, but it is, nevertheless, a thing which may be brought to light, exposed and determined by consideration of all the facts and circumstances surrounding a homicide, the conduct of the prisoner, and the elements to which I have already alluded. You are to say whether, under the evidence, you are satisfied that this crime has been committed, or, if not, whether the prisoner is guilty of any other or lesser degree of crime—murder in the second degree or manslaughter in any of the four degrees. I don't know as it is claimed on behalf of the prisoner in this case that it may be in any of the degrees of manslaughter.

Mr. Hall addressed the jury upon the theory that all the prosecution could possibly claim was that it was manslaughter in the third degree.

The Court—Very well; I will confine my attention to manslaughter in the third degree. The difference between murder in the first degree and murder in the third degree is that in the one the intention to kill must exist, and in the other the killing is without any intention to kill. [Judge Brady read the definition of manslaughter in the third degree, and continued:] Now, gentlemen, I have read to you the definition of manslaughter in the third degree in connection with the charge of which the prisoner stands arraigned. But his guilt of any offense, even if you find the elements of crime to exist, depends upon the result at which you may arrive upon the defense of insanity. Whatever doubt may have existed, or confusion apparent in the repeated cases on this subject, the Court of Appeals, in a recent case, has declared the legal rules to which defenses of this character are to be subjected, and the inquiry, as we shall see, is simple and easy of comprehension. Was he insane at the time of the homicide? Was he, in other words, at that time laboring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did, that he did not know he was doing wrong? This is an affirmative defense, and must be satisfactorily assumed. Sanity is presumed to be the normal condition of the human mind. When the contrary is asserted in any case against a person accused of crime it is his duty to make it appear that he was, from disease of the mind, in the condition just stated. It must not be the mere irresistible impulse of a sane mind, the emotion of one not diseased, but of a defective reason from disease of the mind. There is a wide difference between the uncontrollable passion of impulse of the insane mind and the passion or impulse of a sane one. While the law, in its mercy, excuses the former, it is intended to enforce the repression of the other. What evidence is there in this case of insanity? The defendant's case presents to you evidence of excitability of disposition, of hereditary taint, of causes of excitement and sorrow which moved and depressed the prisoner until he became a victim to the disease of melancholia. All this is claimed to have been shown by his acts, conduct, and declarations. In addition to this, the opinions of the medical gentlemen called on his behalf, based on the hypothetical question, which was read; one of them, however, stating his opinion upon his examination of or interview with him. The value of this testimony, so far as it relates to those who did not see the prisoner, depends upon your finding the facts set forth to be true. Are they? Does the proof in this case warrant you in saying they are satisfactorily established, and if they are, has the prosecution nevertheless shown that the prisoner was sane? On this subject you have the evidence of persons who knew him, and of the experts called by the prosecution, who say that, assuming all the facts in the question true, they do not establish that the prisoner was insane; that they are consistent with sanity. The testimony of experts is valuable, doubtless, but it often happens that they differ, and they seem to have done so in this case. Which of the theories do you believe on the whole of the proofs in the case? To determine this question, the story of the prisoner, as told by himself, not only immediately about the time of the homicide, but the story of his life and of the occurrence, on the stand is to be considered. It is proper for me here to say that his motive, both with regard to the act itself and his intent in committing it, is well worthy careful handling. He was impressed, it seems, by the disgrace to his family which the unfortunate career of his niece had occasioned, charging it as he did for the cause of his sister's death. Was this an impelling cause which might influence a misguided but sane person, who thought himself the guardian of his family honor? He does not seem to have been deficient in understanding, to his vicissitudes of life, what he should do. On the contrary, he appears to have been able to pass through them up to the time of least of this homicide, with ordinary intelligence and success. Let me say to you here in this connection, that a mere uncontrollable impulse, with full possession of reasoning powers, will not warrant an acquittal on the ground of insanity. Viewed in the light of all the facts and circumstances, was the prisoner actuated by anger, passion, hate, or revenge, or was he acting under a diseased mind which prevented him from properly appreciating the act he was doing, or that it was wrong? If he acted from either of the causes named, other than the insanity suggested, he must answer for his offense, and you must say to what extent, whether of murder or of manslaughter. You must not fail to bear in mind that he was not constituted the executioner of "Maud Merrill." The great God of nature gave him no such commission. It was not for him to take away that young life which might have gone back to the moral world which it had left, regenerated, disenthralled. Her purity may have affected the mind of the prisoner, or have aroused his passions, and so far as that bears upon any question submitted to you, he is entitled to have it regarded. He is also entitled to any reasonable doubt which you may have of his guilt in all the aspects of the case, including the defense interposed; the doubt should rest upon something other than sympathy—upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances in the case—not speculative, but real. You have the right to find the prisoner is guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter in any of its four degrees. You are men of intelligence, and the testimony is fresh in your recollection. You know the value of acts and conduct and declarations, when revealed upon any given subject of human action. Call your faculties into operation, and weigh all the testimony in this case fearlessly and impartially, and give the verdict you think just, without fear and without favor.

THE VERDICT.

After the charge of Judge Brady the jury returned to court at 7:10. On being asked by the Clerk if they had agreed on a verdict, the foreman rose and said: "We have. We do not find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, but we do find him guilty of murder in the second degree."

The jury were then polled by request of counsel for defense, and each answered in turn that this was his verdict.

District-Attorney Phelps moved for sentence. The prisoner was asked what he had to say why judgment should not be passed upon him, and said that whatever might happen to him he had the satisfaction of feeling that he had treated his two nieces, the dead one as well as the living, as well as he knew how.

Mr. Howe asked that the condemned man be allowed to sit down during the passing of sentence, he being quite weak.

Judge Brady complied with the request, and said the prisoner had had a fair trial. The jury, he remarked, had evidently discarded the theory of insanity, but had dealt mercifully in rendering a verdict for the lesser degree of crime. It was his duty to sentence him to the State Prison for life.

The prisoner was then removed, after shaking hands with his counsel, and thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, and the court adjourned for the term.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

When the verdict was announced in court, and spread through the City last evening, no small share of disappointment and surprise was manifested by those who discussed the subject. The impression created upon the public mind by all the facts of the case, appeared to be that one or the other of two verdicts should be rendered. Either the jury should conclude the prisoner was insane when he killed his niece, and therefore acquit him, or if they believed him sane, bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

With a view of ascertaining the motives which influenced the jury in the prisoner's favor, a reporter called on Mr. Patten, one of the jurors, at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh-street. Mr. Patten stated that there was no chance of their agreeing upon murder in the first degree, and, after due deliberation, they concluded that a verdict of murder in the second degree would meet the ends of justice in the case. There were two reasons, he said, which led them to bring in verdict. The first was the great affection he had at all times shown toward his sister and her children, as evidenced by his returning to Ireland from California in their interest, and also his repeated efforts to reform his niece. The second was to be found in the fact that they did not believe he came from Brooklyn that morning with the intention of committing the murder. It was not the result of a long predetermination on his part, but of a sudden impulse, upon finding that all his exertions to withdraw his niece from a career of life which he abhorred, and considered less desirable than death, had proved unavailing. Taking those circumstances into consideration, the jury did not believe they would be justified in pronouncing him guilty of murder in the first degree. Mr. Patten also stated that the jurors had decided not to make known how they stood, but added that the majority were in favor of murder in the first degree, while a few were for a more lenient verdict. He admitted, however, that all were unanimous in their belief that Bleakley was fully responsible for his actions, being in full possession of his mental faculties when he committed the fatal deed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. John B. Wolff will give a free lecture before the Polytechnic Association, this evening, on "Steam Boiler Explosions."

A civil service examination to fill four vacancies in the New-York Custom-house was held yesterday. The result has not yet been announced.

The funeral of Gen. Paez will take place on Saturday, at 10½ A. M., at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the furniture factory of Henry Marcus, No. 146 East Eighteenth-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $200; insured for $1,000 in the National Company.

The Austrian steam corvette Helgoland arrived in this port yesterday from Havana. She is commanded by Capt. Ulrich, and is a propeller of 480 horse-power, mounts seven guns, and is manned by 300 officers and seamen.

At a late hour on Wednesday night the grocery-store of Baum & Fishel, at No. 893 Third-avenue, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of cigars and wines, and several articles of wearing apparel, valued at $200, were carried off.

A meeting of German citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last night, when resolutions were passed hailing with satisfaction the appointment of Henry H. Clausen to fill the vacancy in the Common Council occasioned by the death of Alderman Gilsey.

A rumor prevailed on the street, yesterday, that a portion of the surplus in the Western Union treasury would be used for the purchase of other lines which are at present needed to perfect connections, and prevent unfavorable competition. The rumor acted unfavorably upon the price of the stock.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Henry Stein, who was on the previous day convicted of receiving property stolen from a freight-car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while in transit to Hodges & Co., of Baltimore, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

BROOKLYN.

Gen. Dakin reports the total number of the Kings County militia at 3,471 officers and men, a considerably greater force than had been represented.

An unknown man, described as being about thirty years of age, well dressed, and below medium height, committed suicide by jumping from the stern of the Catherine ferry-boat Peconic, while on the trip from New-York at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.

In the City Court, yesterday, the Fulton Bank sought to recover $1,500 and interest on a promissory note, dated Sept. 13, 1872, and drawn by H. A. Frank. The defense was usury, it being conceded that the bank took more than seven per cent. Judge Neilson decided for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, and reserved the question of usury for decision by the General Term.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a young woman, name unknown, was struck and instantly killed by the down train of the New-Haven line, as she was waiting on the track near the depot, at Morrisania. One of her hands was cut off, and her head shockingly mangled. The remains were handed over to the police, to await identification and inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal Company have paid into the Treasury of Jersey City back taxes amounting, with interest, to $51,530.

The City Treasurer of Jersey City last evening reported a balance in bank of $55 210 69, and $23,425 26 placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river at Hoboken, yesterday. There was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River, at the foot of Fifty-second-street, Hoboken, yesterday, and removed to Coroner Hankinson's office.

A passenger car standing on a switch at West Jersey-street, Elizabeth, took fire from a stove early yesterday morning, and was damaged to the extent of $400.

The Chief of Police of Elizabeth, acting under instructions from the Board of Excise, reports a total of 228 saloons in the city, of which 75 are licensed and 153 unlicensed.

The Avenue Commissioners for Hudson County yesterday filed their bonds, which were approved. The first meeting of the board will be held at Taylor's Hotel on Saturday afternoon.

An unknown laborer was killed at East Newark yesterday, where he had been in search of employment. Deceased was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, and while trying to avoid one train, stepped directly in front of another.

Horatio N. Walker and Wm. Fowler, the former a New-York lawyer, were arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with selling out the shoe-store of Mead & Fowler, on Newark-avenue, while Mead was absent in Philadelphia. The accused gave bail.

STATEN ISLAND.

The cause of the death of the late Justice Haggerty, of Port Richmond, was investigated by the officers of the Richmond County Board of Health yesterday, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. The doctors disagree.

[Advertisement.]

SETTLED WEATHER.—Old Probabilities intimates that we are to have pleasant weather at last. Another point well settled is, that KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's hats is without a rival. Make your selections at his elegant store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Departures for Europe.

For steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Mrs. J. Cave, T. Woolweber, wife, and 2 children, C. Lewis, Mr. Hartdavis, Mr. Paolelhi, A. Blackinston, Mrs. George Roberts, 3 children, and infant, Prof. H. Foerth, John M. Gousch, Carlos Fernel, John Parr, A. F. Simon wife, and child, Mr. Gill, Magoun Stankerwis, Joseph Moffet, Miss Agnes Jackson, Mrs. Chayler and child, James Eastern, Rev. M. McEvoy, Mrs. Philimo, 3 children, and nurse, Thomas Foster and wife, J. G. Baldwin, H. M. Smith and wife.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—C. P. Prendergast, Mrs. M. Lavor and daughter, Frank Hallet, James Mallon, F. D. Burnham, Mrs. C. H. Walton, Miss Kate Smith, Francesta Maurodis, Jean Maurodis, Paschal Furs, Capt. C. F. Badgley, Wm. McAllister, Henry Emmens and wife, J. S. Ryon, Chas. Clarence, Henry Toones, Miss Hilton, Mrs. H. Cann, Mrs. B. Hilton.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Washington, from Brest and Havre.—H. Sircot, Mrs. Knox and 3 children, Miss Rice, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Courvoisier, Mr. Julien, Mr. Courau, Jose Rocamora, Mrs. Farley and servant, Mr. Farley, Mr. Bonnard, Mr. Mrs. Mrs. Fabrist, Mrs. George and Philippe Hatt, Mrs. Fiaschel, Mr. and Mrs. Colin and children, Mr. and Mrs. Guinotty and child, Mr. and Mrs. Legrulhon and children, Mr. Gaubert, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Meyer, Reynard, Jules Lepreche, Mrs. Podier, Mr. Lepine, Mr. Frerery, Mr. and Mrs. Ballien and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mirse and 3 children, S. Mantilor, J. Mantilor, Mr. Paine, Mr. Du Temin and son, Mr. Mary de Montluck, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Burmignani, Mrs. Delampre and 2 children, R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet, Mr. and Mrs. Warth, Mr. and Mrs. Zeltz, Chs. Lange, Mrs. Knoth, Miss Georgine Delis, Mrs. Mrs. Louis Loa, Mr. and Mrs. Linder and 3 children, D. Philippi, Mr. and Mrs. Reedermann and child, Henry Reismann, Mr. and Mrs. Spelman, Mrs. Landeh and child, Piano Picho, B. Schumann, S. Gio. Mrs. Celestia Herard, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. Greene, J. B. Marcelin, Geo. Ehalt, Mrs. Ehalt and 3 children, Frederic Woly, Nicolas Mrs. Pietra de Lucia, Ch. de Buenignorde, Vincent de Grscia, Raphael Batallie, Louis Batallie, Zephira del Cacra, Joseph Fiaschel, Albert Kahn, C. Kahn, Emile Vorg, B. Lewis, Mr. Dahn, Jos. Carter, Miss Marie Anne, Mr. Arcens, S. Hott, Dr. Oct. Coelle, Mrs. Gauthier, Mr. Allean, Mrs. Forget and 2 children, Mr. Remsan, Mr. Giovanni, Mrs. Nouny, Mrs. Liebert, Guy Exercinier, Mr. Bernier, Mrs. Bonsser Ibir, and Mrs. Abbot, Miss J. Brunner, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Pinsier, Mr. Chaperon, Mr. Scarbe, Mr. Wissenburge.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson, 2 children, infant, and maid, C. F. Keane, A. March, C. de la Granje, W. H. Bruce, Rev. W. McNeill, J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, 2 children, and infant, two Masters Miller and maid, Sister Ann Elizabeth, Miss F. Scripps, Mrs. Warren and daughter, Miss Ellen Flood, Miss J. Williams, A. Bretsmer, P. J. Leary, W. E. Spencer, Fred. Morgan, John Thorpe, J. G. White, J. B. Bland, Miss Leary, Mrs. A. Round, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Rees and 3 children, Mrs. and Mrs. Glaskin, Prof. Wilander, Miss Minor Beaulcet (2) and 2 maid servants, Rev. John Griadale, wife, and infant, Miss E. Ellwood, Miss L. H. Thompson, N. Serra, Capt. Butler, United States Army, wife, 2 children, and infant, Mr. Lang, Thomas Cowan, E. E. Thompson, Andrew Cleary, Mr. Ariana, Mr. Ullmann, Mr. Davenport.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets.